INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants' Chamber really mean business.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 96-- BOMBAY MONDAY APRIL 23 1928 ONE ANN

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
28 Apr.	MALOJAx	—	20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA.	—	16,568
12 „	MOREA*	—	10,963
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND	—	11,518
26 „	RAZMAK	NALDERAc	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA.	—	11,120
9 „	MALWA *	—	10 986
16 „	MANTUA	—	10,946
23 „	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,572
30 „	DELTA	—	8,000
7 July	RANPURA*	—	16,601
14 „	MOREA	—	10,953
21 „	RAZMAK	MOOLTANx	20,847
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND	—	11,518
4 Aug.	RAWALPINDI*	—	16,619
11 „	MACEDONIA..	—	11,120
18 „	MALOJA x	—	20,837
25 „	MALWA	—	10,986
1 Sep.	RAJPUTANA*	—	16,568
8 „	MANTUA	—	10,916
15 „	NALDERA	—	16,088
22 „	RANPURA	—	16,601
29 „	RAZMAK @	—	10,602
6 Oct.	KAISAR-I-HIND	—	11,518
13 „	NARKUNDA x	—	16,502
20 „	RAWALPINDI.	—	16,619
27 „	RAZMAK	—	10,602

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction.. £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
1928		
3rd May	DOMALA —	8,461
14th June	MANORA —	7,889
5th July	DUMANA —	8427

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

25th Apr.'28	DELTA —	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
26th April P. M.	NARKUNDA —	Colombo, and Australia.
3rd May	†MIRZAPORE..	Straits, China and Japan
25th May	MOOLTAN —	Colombo and Australia
8th June	RAWALPINDI	Colombo Straits, China & Japan
Connecting	at Colombo with COMORIN —	for Australia
25th June	†KIDDERPORE	Straits, China and Japan
6th July	RAJPUTANA —	Colombo Straits, China & Japan
Connecting	at Colombo with MONGOLIA —	for Australia
7th July	†ALIPORE —	Straits, China and Japan.
3rd Aug.	NALDERA ..	Straits, China and Japan.
Connecting	at Colombo with CHITRAL ..	for Australia.

†Does not carry Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
23rd April	VITA —	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
25th „	BARPETA —	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
25th „	KHANDALLA.	East & South Africa
26th „	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
28th „	CHAKLA —	Karachi via Porbander Dwarka & Cutch Mandvie.
6th May	ELLORA —	Mombasa.

x Extra sailing to Mombasa only.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru ..	6785	27th Apr.	3rd May.
*Awa Maru ..	6028	30th „	11th „
Hakodate Maru..	5303	7th May	20th „
Feiyo Maru ..	6550	17th „	30th „
*Bingo Maru ..	6047	20th „	3rd June
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th „	12th April
Muroran Maru ..	5374	15th June	27th June
*Sado Maru ..	5895	30th „	14th July

*Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23788. Telg.- "Yusen"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY; Tel. No. 22997.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 20,50,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (dist.)
Ambalia City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Can
Ambalia Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Culcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1|2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Same is low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

S. DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

MISS MAYO'S MOTHER INDIA

A REJOINDER

By Mr. K. NATARAJAN
Editor, "Indian Social Reformer."

With an Introduction
By The Hon. MR. G. A. NATESAN,
Editor of the "Indian Review."

This is a scathing exposure of the many mendacious allegations of Miss Mayo against the character and aspirations of the Indian people and their social institutions. Mr. Natarajan charges Miss Mayo for freely indulging in half-truths and even untruths without any attempt to verify them. The criticisms of Miss Mayo's book by Dr. Margaret Balfour, Lala Lajpat Rai, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer, Rev. Popley, Sir Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi form valuable appendices to this useful little publication. Sir Rabindranath Tagore accuses her of 'deliberate untruthful irresponsibility.' Mahatma Gandhi compares her book to the report of a drain Inspector. The Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan in the introduction to the book hopes that this exposure of 'an atrocious injustice to an ancient people' will go to some extent at least in removing 'the malignant contagion of race hatred' that has been propagated by Miss Mayo's book, particularly at a time when the Indian people are fighting for self-rule.

Price As. Twelve.

Can be had of:—

G. A. NATESAN AND CO.,
G.T. Madras.
All Higginbothams' Rly. Stalls.
All Wheeler's Rly. Bookstalls.
And all book-sellers in India, Burma and Ceylon.

KATNI FRENCH CHALK

The finest quality produced in India, free flowing, Impalpably powdered. Used in the Industries, Soap making, Rice Polishing and in the Foundry. Samples and Prices sent on application.

KATNI SOAP STONE

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
Agents:—C. MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13 Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,62,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton information are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'
Telephone—21079.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN
Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.
(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 71,00,000.

LAST BONUS (1922) Rs. 75 per thousand for five years.
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial.

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
Fort. BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of paper.....Time of delivery.....

Real News

in the Classified Columns. Every day many items of interest are printed there. The reading of these advertisements will offer you many opportunities for profit. It pays to read the "Bombay Chronicle" Classified Advertisements every day.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**
for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—"—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—"—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A MECHANICAL SIGNAL INSPECTOR for Construction work on the Eastern Bengal Railway, Calcutta, pay Rs. 250-10-300. Applicants must be keen, energetic and fully qualified, and not under 30 years of age. Vacancy temporary with prospects of permanency if found suitable. Apply to:—Signal Engineer, E. B. Railway Calcutta.
A 30304

WANTED—ORGANISING SUPERVISORS to start and supervise Branches different districts of Bombay, 5 for Banking and 5 for the order supply department. Salary Rs. 40 rising up to Rs. 60 by an annual increment of Rs. 5 plus Rs. 15 as T.A. per month and commission. Selected candidates shall have to invest Rs. 50 in shares of the Company in three instalments of Rs. 30 each, Apply to:—THE TRADE UNION LOAN CO., LT., 172/3, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
A

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India and Burma on liberal Commission, Bonus, Pay for a leading Progressive Indian Life Office, S. Sen, 16/1 Jagannath Dutt Lane, CALCUTTA.
A R841

WANTED:—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, DELHI.
A R824

WANTED—A qualified man with practical experience for the post of SECRETARY in the Bank. Apply with testimonials to the CHAIRMAN, Rander Peop'es Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Rander.
A R833

WANTED EDUCATED LADS, between 14 and 17, to learn the printing profession. Monthly stipend to commence after six months satisfactory progress. Apply to the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Bombay.
A

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

"TEMPESTUOUS PETTICOATS"—Their sayings and doings.—Are vividly described in Pope's "RAPE OF THE LOCK". which has been acclaimed to be "the most brilliant mock-heroic poem in the world." If you desire to enjoy Popes's master-piece by being transported in imagination to the social background against which the tops and flirts displayed their craze for elegant trifles, send for the exhaustive edition of the poem by Professor Keshavlal L. Oza, Bahauddin College Junagad. who will supply it for Rs 3/7/0—by no means a high price for a daintily bound volume of 440 pages. which has been praised by Professors of English in the Oxford, Harvard. Yale. and Columbia Universities.
L 9767

FOR SALE.

KAKOMI DURRIES.
Infinitely superior to the Bazar Made article. Will last for years. In shades to suit your furnishing scheme. From Rs. 2-3 per square yard. Particulars on request.

KAKOMI SERVANTS CLOTHING.
Make your servants clothing of Kakomi Drill or let us make them for you. You get better service from Kakomi Materials. Coloured Drills from As. 10 per yard. Ready made clothing—Achkans from Rs 4-2 each, Pyjamas from Rs. 1-12 per pair, made from white Drill.

KAKOMI BED LINEN.
Our bed linen is noted for its remarkable wearing qualities. We specialize in Sheets, Pillow Cases, Counterpanes, and Mattress Cloths and shall be pleased to send samples and prices on request.

KAKOMI TABLE LINEN.
Can be depended on for many years reliable service. Table cloths in four patterns. Sizes from 1 1|2 yards by 52 inches. Prices from Rs. 2. Serviettes to match, size 24" x 24" Rs. 4-8 per dozen. The best value in India. Send for samples.

KAKOMI STRIPED SHIRTINGS.
Will give every satisfaction in wash and wear. In mauve Blue and Black stripes, 31" wide As. 9-6 per yard. Patterns on request.

KAKOMI PYJAMAS.
For service and comfort. White Twill Rs. 4-12 per suit; Rs. 28 per half dozen. Striped Twill Rs. 5-12 per suit; Rs. 34 per half dozen. Send for prices and samples of the full range of materials and particulars of other qualities of Pyjamas Suits.

KAKOMI KHAKI SHORTS.
Extraordinary value. Made to measure with side pockets and belt loops (brass buttons if required). Waist up to 30" — from Rs. 3-6 per pair.

For full particulars and prices of all Kakomi Manufactures write to:—
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K. 1.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE VISHNU COTION MILL, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company held this day, a dividend of Rs. 35 (less Income Tax) per Preference share and a final dividend of Rs. 90 (free of Income Tax) per ordinary share were declared for the year ended 31st December, 1927. These dividends are payable to shareholders, whose names appeared on the Register of Members at the close of business on 31st March, 1928.

The above dividends will be paid at the Office of the Company, 9, Wallace Street on and after MONDAY, 23rd April, 1928, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.) on production of share certificates.

On behalf of
The Vishnu Cotton Mill Limited.
For The Bombay Company Limited,
C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 18th April, 1928.
30284

THE LAKSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ANNUAL MEETING of the Company, held this day, a Final Dividend for the year ended 31st December, 1927, was declared at the rate of Rs. 300 per share and is payable to those shareholders whose names appeared on the Register of Members at the close of business on 31st March, 1928

The above dividend will be paid at the Office of the Company 9, Wallace Street, on and after MONDAY, 23rd April, 1928, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.) on production of share certificates.

On behalf of
The Lakshmi Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
For The Bombay Company Limited,
C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 18th April, 1928.
30285

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOREST SALES.
DHARAMPUR STATE (SURAT).

THE UNDERSIGNED will receive tenders on 18th May 1928 for about 30 Coupes in the Dharampur State Forests, containing good teak, Tanas, Shisam, Khair and other species.

Tenders will also be received on the same date for all Bamboos and Mhowra Seeds in the State Forests.

Intending purchasers are invited to be present on the above date and will be provided with conveyance from Bulsar Station (B. B. and C. I. Rly.) and also with accommodation at Dharampur.

All further details may be obtained on application to the undersigned or the State Forest Officer.

(Sd.) D. V. SARAIYA,
For Dewan, Dharampur State.
30307

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF POINTS AND CROSSINGS

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of Points and crossings for 90 R.F.F. rails. Rails are to be supplied by the manufacturers. Alternative rates may be quoted for points and crossings made from rails of toughened plow, Chrome or other steel.

2. The approximate weight of the points and crossings to be manufactured is 1266 tons.

3. The prescribed tender form with schedule of quantities, drawings and conditions of tender can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set which amount will not be returned. The tender must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing it must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of points and crossings."

4. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on 4th June, 1928.

5. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 18th April, 1928.
30289

PUBLIC NOTICE.

SELECTED CANDIDATES appearing for the Subordinate Railway Accounts Service Examination Part I at Bombay centre are hereby informed that the said examination will be held in Chief Auditor's Office, Victoria Terminus (Annex). 2nd Floor. on 7th and 8th May 1928 at 10 a.m. sharp.

By Order,
R. A. O'CONNOR,
Chief Auditor.
30290

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the Public that the Bombay Municipality have opened a NEW VACCINATION STATION at No. 152, Huzaria Street, 11 Nagpada Municipal Urdu Boys School near Mastan Tank from 1st April 1928, where Vaccination will be performed free of charge every Tuesday between 8-30 and 10-30 a.m. (S.T.)

H. B. CLAYTON.
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 19-4-1928.
30305

STALLIONS AND KATHI BROOD MARES FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

One Kathy Stallion 14-2 3|4
One Pony Kathy Stallion.
One Arab Stallion 14-3 1|2.
Two prospective pure bred Kathy Stallions.
One Kathy Brood Mare 14-2 3|4.
One Kathy Brood Mare 14-3 1-2
Both with colts at foot—all thoroughbreds with good bone and pedigree of the best.

Apply to the STUD SUPERINTENDENT, PALITANA.
30295

THE BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of the Bank of Baroda. Ltd., Bombay, will be removed to their New Premises opposite Imperial Bank of India, Apollo Street, from the 23rd April, 1928.

Bombay, dated 16th April, 1928
30275

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT UPPER DUNCAN ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Divekar and Co., Attorneys for the 1st defendant Haji Moosa Haji Sakoor and in pursuance of the Consent Decree dated 9th January, 1925, in Suit No. 5367 of 1922 (Mohomed Husein Joosab and others vs. Haji Musa Haji Sakoor and others) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY, 23rd April, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Upper Duncan Road, admeasuring about 280-5|9 square yards and registered by the Collector under Old No. 2809, 2815, New No. 9796, Old Survey No. 2169-2170, New Survey No. 1|6411, Cadastral Survey No. 768, Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 358 Street No. 536-540 and bounded, on the East by Upper Duncan Road, on the West by the property of Parmanandas Tribhuwandas, on the North by the property of Ali Mahomed Suleman and on the South by the property of Moosaji Essufali.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Upper Duncan Road, admeasuring about 280-4|9 square yards and registered by the Collector under Old No. 2809-2815, New No. 4|9796, Old Survey No. 2169-2170, New Survey No. 2|6411, Cadastral Survey No. 768, Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 559, Street No. 542-546 and bounded, on the East by Upper Duncan Road, on the West by the property of Parmanandas Tribhuvandas, on the North by the property of Dwarkadas Lallubhai and on the South by the property of Alli Mahomed Sulleman.

For further particulars of sale apply to Messrs. Divekar and Co., Attorneys for the 1st Defendant and Administrator at No. 14, Motilal Shivlal Mansions, Hummum Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MEMONWADA ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the receiver appointed in suit No. 2099 of 1927 (Umer Haji Usman vs. Mahomed Dada Ali and others) and pursuant to the Consent Decree dated the 9th March, 1928, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd April at 5 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the redeemed Pension and Tax tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate on East side of Memonwada Road admeasuring about 227 square yards and registered under Collector's Old No. 260, New No. 1837, Old Survey No. 2714, New Survey No. 1360, Cadastral Survey No. 1178 of Mandvi Division, and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 601, Street Nos. 297, 299, 301 and bounded on the West by Memonvada Street, on the East by the Sweeper's passage, on the North by a gully and the property of Abdul Karim Aba and on the South by the property of Hasan Miya Rahimtoola.

This property realises Rs. 219|- as rent per month.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Lohar Damji Bhagwan, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Northbrook Street opp. Sarasvati Laundry, one Drill Machine (No. 4 Bedan), one Drill Machine, one Amery Machine, one Chain Block, one Five H.-P. electric Motor, two Switches, Shafting Pullies, Tools and Furniture, Pillars, Posts, Rests, etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MUNICIPAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 26th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at Central Stores, Chinchpokli.

Kerosine oil lamps, bulbs, gunny bags, sluice valves, alladin lamps, electric lamps, iron frames, steel poles, wooden pieces, cast iron rails, etc.

At 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Municipal Workshops, Foras Road.

Old solid tyres, kerosine oil tins, old cart tyres, hand-cart wheels, canvas and rubber scraps, radiators, gunny bags, motor cylinders, electric bulbs and switches, vertical boiler, old steam roller wheels, etc.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Bellasis Bridge, Pipe Depot.

Pick axes, empty bottles and jars, clocks, galvanized pipes, and fittings, hospital accessories, forge, Roneo machine and type writer, iron and steel articles, hose canvas, pulley blocks, leather, rubber and zinc scraps, tubes and tyres, engineering stores, empty kerosine tins, lamps and tanks, empty bags of powder and cement, Bicycle, empty drums, marble partitions, wooden furniture frames, receptacles, powras, shovels, waste iron scraps, electric fittings, galvanized broken tanks, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

THE CAPITOL
DAILY at 6-30 and 10 P.M.

HERE SHE IS!

Our Constance as the Snappiest Frenchy Baby Doll you ever did see

CONSTANCE TALMADGE
IN
HER SISTER FROM PARIS

WITH Ronald Colman — WITH Ronald Colman

The Funny Story of a Young Wife's Venture to Recapture her Husband whose love seems to be waning

Also
GRANDPA'S GIRL
A "CHRISTIE" COMEDY
AND
THE LATEST PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day at 6-30 & 10 P. M.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS Jr.
IN
The Latest Paramount Production
"Stephen Steps Out"

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Startling Paramount Jungle Melodrama in 8 Gripping Reels—
CHANG CHANG CHANG
will stand on its own merits as a brilliantly conceived and brilliantly depicted story of the eternal struggle for existence in remote tracts where the world is yet very young.

EMPRESS THEATRE
To day 6, 8 and 10 p.m.
JOHN BARRYMORE
The greatest lover of all ages with
MARY ASTOR
IN
DON JUAN
The Romance of a Gorgeous Sinner.
Women were toys in his hands. An innocent maid enslaved him.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
REX BEACH'S
WORLD-FAMOUS NOVEL:—
THE BARRIER
featuring
LIONEL BARRYMORE
NORMAN KERRY—HENRY B. WALTHALL MARCELINE DAY.
Vivid Romance against a picturesque background telling of a story of the days when men fought with their Fists for their Diggings in the Gold-fields and for the Women they loved with equal readiness and fierce delight.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES.
Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them. or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time. but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, supject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	,, 96,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Shimonosaki
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Lyons	San Francisco
Canton	Manila	Samarang
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtao
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPTIAL SUSCRIBED	As. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00.000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

The
Bombay Chronicle
is working tirelessly for public welfare and enlightenment; and for constant and needed civic improvement.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 21.

	20.10+.16
uly	19.93+.16
October	19.76+.14
ecember	19.67+.15
anuary	19.58+.13
Idling Spot	20.00+.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 21.

ay	19.75+.07
y	19.63+.08
Idling Spot	20.00+.07

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 21.

Bales.

y's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	15,000
y's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
s's Exports to the Continent	18,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 21

inde, Fully Good	8 25 unchanged
inde, Fine	8.45 ,,
inde, Superfine	8 65 ,,
ngal, Good	8.05 ,,
gal, Fully Good	8 25 ,,
ngal, Fine	8 45 ,,
mra, Good	8.55 ,,
mra, Fully Good	8.80 ,,
mra, Fine	9.05 ,,
oach, Fully Good	9.65 ,,
oach, Fine	9 90 ,,
oach, Superfine	10.15 ,,

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 21.

pril	20.65+.45
ay	20.75+.45
une	20 86+.45
uly	20.91+.43
ugust	20.89+.43
eptember	20.89+.43
ctober	21.20+.43
ovember	21.15+.43
ecember	21.15+.43
anuary	21.63+.45
ebruary	21.01+.45
arch	20.99+.45
pril	20.99+.45
akellaridis F.G.F., Spot	21.40+.40

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, April 21. Opening	Closing.
pril		10.74+.05
ay	10.70	10.69+.05
une		10.63+.06
uly	10.60	10.61+.06
ugust		10.53+.06
eptember		10.48+.06
ctober	10.42	10.43+.06
ovember		10.36+.06
ecember		10.36+.06
anuary	10.36	10.36+.06
ebruary		10.36+.06
arch	10.36	10.36+.06
pril		10.36+.06
dding Spot		11 25 unchanged

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, April 21.

Bales.

les at Liverpool	4,000
ales on Speculation	100
ales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 21.

rio Santa Fe, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes. Shipment sellers April/May	52/6
letta Russo, per 62-1/2 Parcels.— Shipment sellers May	51/9
eat, South Australian— Shipment paid & sellers May	54/3
eat, Choice White Karachi.— Shipment sellers May/June	54/6

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 21

a Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—	
uly/Sept. per cwt	14/2-1/4
ct/Dec per cwt	14/3-3/4
& F. Bombay.—	
uly/Sept. per cwt	14/2-3/4
& F. Karachi.—	
uly/Sept. per cwt	14/3-3/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 21.

moked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lo. Spot	0/8-1/4 Sellers.

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 21.

ket.—Market is idle	
ot	26-3/8
rward	26.5/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 21.

r Gold, Fine, per o.z	£4 4-11-1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 21.

terest, Day to Day Loans	3-1/8 p.c.
nterett, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c
ank Bills, 3 months	4-3/32 p.c.
ank Bills, 6 months	4-1/8 p.c.
ine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c
ine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 21.

T Berlin on London	20.41-1/2
T Amsterdam on London	12.11
T Brussels on London	34.97
T Madrid on London	29.09
T Milan on London	Unquoted
T Berne on London	25.33
T Paris on London	124.02
T London on Prague	164.71

Advertising is to business what steam is to machinery —the great propelling power.
MACAULAY.

INDEX OF U. S. PRICES

Prof. Irving Fisher has changed his weekly index by taking 1926 as the basic 100, instead of 1913 as heretofore. This necessarily alters comparative figures for both index number and relative purchasing power of the dollar, prior and subsequent to 1926.

The following table shows the revised Irving Fisher wholesale prices index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review and the relative purchasing power of money for the last several weeks compared with monthly averages since January, 1927, yearly average since 1923, the low in January, 1922, and the peak of prices in May, 1920.

	Index number	Purchasing power
1920—May (peak)	163.3	61-2
1922—January (low)	91.2	109.6
1923—Average	104.2	96.0
1924—Average	98.7	101.3
1925—Average	105.2	95.0
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1927—January	96.2	103.9
February	94.5	105.8
March	93.0	107.6
April	92.5	108.0
May	92.5	108.0
June	92.4	108.2
July	92.1	108.5
August	93.3	107.3
September	95.6	104.5
Ooctober	96.2	103.9
November	96.4	103.8
December	95.8	104.4
1927—Average	94.1	106.3
1928—January average	95.5	104.7
February average	96.7	103.4
Firstweek March	96.8	103.3
March, week ended March 2	96.9	103.2
March, week ended March 9	96.8	103.3
March, week ended March 16	97.3	102.8

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 13th April 1928.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	3,12,50,000
Public Deposits	6,35,23,000
Other Deposits	72,73,83,0000
Loans against securities per contra	—
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	9,00,00,000
Contingent Liabilities	—
Sundries	1,05,83,000
Rupees	99,89,89,000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£1,030,600
Advances and Investments in London	£ 953,200
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 177,000
Percentage 9.84	
Bank Rate 7 per cent.	

ASSETS.

Government Securities	21,78,56,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	1,99,69,000
Loans	17,51,87,000
Cash Credits	31,23,46,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	14,97,93,000
Foreign Bills discounted and purchased	33,69,000
Bullion	—
Dead Stock	2,81,56,000
Liability of contituents for contingent liabilities per contra	—
Sundries	51,75,000
Balances with other Banks	23,65,000
	91,12,16,000
Cash	8,77,78,000
Rupees	99,89,89,000

LIABILITIES.

	Rs. Increase.
Public Deposits	2,64,13,000
Other Deposits	28,16,000

ASSETS

	Rs. Increase.
Bank's Investments	93,82,000
Loans	2,28,37,000
Cash Credits	33,97,000
	Decrease.
Bills Discounted and Purchased	14,99,000
Cash	61,71,000

Percentage 9.84

Imperial Bank of India,
Bombay, 13th April, 1928.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 21.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers Apl/May £9/6/3
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers Apl/May £17/15/0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment sellers Apl/May £19/0/0

LINSEED.

London, April 21.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers Apl/May £18/5/0
Shipment sellers May/June £18/5/0
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton—
Linseed, Bombay.—
Shipt. sellers Apl/May £18/12/6

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April 21

Demand Bills	487.87

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 21.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery sellers May/Aug. 30/6
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery paid Sept/Dec. 31/6

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 21.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality), Spot	15-1/4

LONDON BULLION MARKET

We have received the following weekly Bullion Market report from Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., dated London, 4th instant:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve agaist notes amounted to £157,254,415 on the 28th ultimo (as compared with £156,794,125 on the previous Wednesday) an increase of £3,348,100 since the 29th April 1925—when an effective gold standard was resumed.

There was practically no gold available in the open market yesterday, and as a consequence a withdrawal of bar gold was made from the Bank to meet the usual Trade and Eastern demand.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced:—

	Received	Withdrawn
March 29th	nil	nil
March 30th	nil	nil
March 31st	nil	£1,000,000
April 2nd	nil	nil
April 3rd	nil	108,000
April 4th	nil	nil

The above figures show an efflux of £1,108,000 during the week under review. The withdrawal of £1,000,000 announced on the 31st was in sovereigns set aside account South Africa.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered in the week ended the 28th ultimo:—

IMPORTS.

British West Africa	£26,152
British South Africa	10,790
Other countries	1,525
	£38,467

EXPORTS.

Germany	£19,250
France	4,906,833
Switzerland	10,200
Egypt	20,400
India	65,350
Other countries	11,974
	£5,034,007

SILVER.

The lower level of prices ruling when we last addressed you attracted some bear covering and the market hardened somewhat in response, 26-7|16d. and 26-1|4d. respectively for cash and two months delivery being quoted on the 29th ultimo. At these rates, however, both China and America were more disposed to sell and, with buyers showing little inclination to follow an upward trend, prices were not maintained. On the whole the tone has remained steady, America showing some disposition to support the market at the lower quotations.

The statement cabled from the "Times" Shanghai correspondent on April 1st that a special train conveyed fifteen million dollars from Shanghai to Nanking last week for delivery to Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, is very significant. The silver market must show steadiness so long as such very large sums are sent into the interior of China in connection with the Civil War. It is remarkable that no reduction in the stock at Shanghai is reported in connection with this movement of specie.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered in the week ended the 28th ultimo:—

IMPORTS.

Miscellaneous	£5,278
	£5,278

EXPORTS.

India	£45,025
Other countries	9,580
	£54,605

SHARE MARKET OUTLOOK

MOST COUNTERS SHOW DROPS

We have received the following weekly share circular from Messrs. Lewis and Jones dated, 19th instant:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

During the period under review a firmer tendency has developed in this section of our market resulting in a moderate rise in prices of the more popular scrips. Whilst it is difficult to point to any particular factor making for a rise in rupee securities at this juncture the reason for the improved turnover may be the investment of interest lately maturing and the anticipation of a turn on money market conditions.

A good business was done in 5 per cent. 1945|55 bonds around Rs. 106-8. 4 per cent. 1934|37 Loan has buyers at 93-12. 5-1|2 per cent. 1928 Bonds changed hands at 105|4, 6 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1929|49 at 101-10 and Punjab 6-1|4 per cent. 1933 bonds at 105.

COTTON MILL SHARES.

The realization of the present critical state of affairs in the cotton mill industry coupled with a partial mill strike has resulted in heavy sales of shares. Most counters show a drop in price and at present a recovery appears doubtful.

Gokaks changed hands at 120, Bleaching are lower at 287|8 and Sassoon Silks are very quiet at 90. Pabaneys have suffered with the rest and closed at 266|4. The future outlook for those mills whose finances are weak is very doubtful unless some marked improvement in the industry soon takes place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The outstanding features in this section have been a firm tendency of Alcock Ashdown and Cement Issues notwithstanding considerable weakness in other counters. Generally speaking the market has a nervous appearance consequent upon a small bazar failure and also anxiety as to the outcome of the current settlement. Some apprehension exists as to the possibility of a strike at the Tata Iron and Steel works resulting in some liquidation of these shares.

Bank Shares:—Imperial closed at 1467|8 and 362|8 sellers, some points lower than the highest touched. Centrals have improved to 26|2 with India Banks in demand at 90. Easterns were done at 94 X.D. whilst Barodas quote 92.

Railway Shares:—Quiet a good turnover has resulted in this section. Central Provinces were done at 101. Mymensingh Rebates at 100, Saras at 98, Sialkots at 102. Taptis at 712-8.

Cement Shares:—The excellence of the Bundi repodt has given strength generally to this section. Bundis quote 23|6 C.D. Punjabs 15|6, Shahabads at 170 and Gwalior at 82. Indian Cements improved to 322|8 after active dealings.

Manganese shares:—As anticipated in our last report, both Shivrajpurs and C. I. M's show a further decline closing at 36 and 16 respectively. The C.I.M.'s report for 1927 showing a loss of two and a half lakhs clearly reflects a difficult trading year. So far no improvement in the Manganese ore market can be reported.

Shipping Shares:—Bombay Steams have been a weak spot but close to-day at 275 some ten points above the lowest touched. Scindias at 16|12 are rather lifeless and may go lower.

Engineering Shares:—Alcocks are a firm feature at 423|2 and look like going higher owing to the technical market position. McKenzies at 340 and Tata Construction at 65 are unchanged.

Iron and Steel Shares:—Indian Iron and Bengal Iron have receded to 18|6 and 16|2 respectively, but sooner or later some activity may be looked for.

Tata Issues have suffered from threats of a general strike at the works where there appears to be acute unrest. We quote:—

Tata Iron 1st Pref.	137
Ordinary	85|8
Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	87
Deferred	308|2

Electricity shares:—The Tata Hydro group of shares has been unsettled by fears of a general Cotton Mill Strike but most counters have recovered from the lowest on more reassuring news. We quote:—

Andra Valley Ord.	760
,, Pref.	1010
Tata Hydro Ord.	1146|4
,, Pref.	1060
Tata Power Ord.	580
Tata Power Pref.	940
Ahmedabad Elec.	118
Surat Elec.	120
Karachi Elec.	128

Rubber Shares:—London reports a weak share market and opine that the bottom has not yet been reached. Stocks of Rubber are 58962 tons and increase of 230 tons.

KHANDWA MUNICIPALITY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The proposed redistribution of wards in the Khandwa Municipality may, in my opinion be more honoured in the breach than in the observance. The Muhammadan element in the Municipality even at present as returned in accordance with the existing electorates is in a minority which would dwindle into a negligible quantity if the proposed redistribution of wards is adopted for the non-Muhammadan voters then in every ward will far outnumber the Islam electors. This will be a grave danger to the peace of the country since communal struggles, disputes animosities and all the unpleasant etceteras of it will of necessity result from the adoption of such a highly undesirable step.

Criticism must play the part of a vitalising and energising force in social and intellectual progress. There is no use in "beating the bush and never starting the hare," as Mr. Gadre does in a letter which appeared in the "Indian Daily Mail" on the 14th March. "The general public is becoming impatient in the matter," (absence of election) says Mr. Gadre. Why not then, let me ask, the election be conducted under the old system. The redistribution of wards as passed by the municipal committee is, to put it mildly, a farce. The Muhammadan members in a body, a Parsee gentleman and a Hindu member voted against the motion and an appeal to repeal the motion is pending before the Collector. "The first and perhaps the most obvious requirement of criticism is that it should be open-minded, many sided, not sectarian but catholic." But Mr. Gadre's letter every word of it breathes sectarian prejudice and his chief objective seems to be to prejudice the mind of the people against the old system of election and is clearly a proof to show that he wants to create an atmosphere of propaganda to dam the progress and prosperity of the Muhammadans.—Yours etc.

MIRZA AKHTAR.

URBAN AND RURAL INTERESTS

NEED FOR PROMOTING MUTUAL OBLIGATIONS

LAHORE, April 22.

Sir Geoffrey De Montmorency presiding at a luncheon given by the Punjab Merchants Association said that the associations of the kind were of great assistance to the Government and to the development of the province. He declared that urban and rural interests were indissolubly bound up, as the interests of the commercial community were bound up with those of the rural community. He looked to the time when mutual advantages and obligations would be generally recognised.

The Hon'ble Sardar Jogendra Singh emphasised the alliance that existed between the agriculturists and merchants.—A. P.

RUIN OF INDIA'S SILK INDUSTRY

STORY OF HARASSMENT OF WEAVERS

FACTS ABOUT THUMB-CUTTING INCIDENT

MAHATMAJI'S APPEAL TO INDIANS

Mahatma Gandhi writes in the latest number of "'Young India":—

Remarkable are the attempts made by and on behalf of the Government to befog people's minds and take them away from the main point by raising side issues and discovering or professing to discover flaws in evidence produced in support of the main point. It does not suit the Government to admit that its history is a history of the ruin of India's industries and India's manhood. One of such recent attempts is to discredit the oft told story in the press and on the platform about the cutting off by the weavers of their own thumbs in order to escape the East India Company's myrmidons who sought to compel them to wind silk. If the weaver has no thumb he cannot do the work expected of him. And the way the history has been discredited is by digging out the credentials of William Bolts on the strength of whose evidence the late Ramesh Chandra Dutt first made the statement regarding the cutting off of thumbs. The writer of the refutation is not able to say that William Bolts gave false evidence, but he says that William Bolts had no character to keep and that therefore his evidence is not worthy of credence. And he further says, that he was a dismissed servant of the Company under its resolution which described him as 'a very unworthy and unprofitable servant of the Company, his conduct has been distinguished by a tenacious adherence to those pernicious principles relative to the rights of inland trade, in which he appears to have been so conspicuously oppressive.'

TRICKS OF PETTY FOGGING LAWYERS.

Who does not know the tricks of petty fogging lawyers to discredit witnesses by proving their bad character as if a man with a bad character was ever incapable of making a true statement? I make bold to say that whatever the character of William Bolts, his testimony about the cutting off thumbs need not be discredited unless it can be otherwise disproved, and there has been nothing brought forward to show that that testimony is unworthy to be believed. On the contrary, what is more likely that weavers in order to escape harrowing and continuous oppression would once for all render themselves physically unfit to do the work imposed upon them under unbearable punishment. After all the evidence of William Bolts is only part of the story of the ruin of India's industries told by Ramesh Chandra Dutt with such deadly effect and supported by the evidence of a variety of witnesses, the cumulative effect of whose evidence becomes irresistible. The main point is whether the industry was or was not ruined, with the greatest deliberation. If it was, it makes little difference if the evidence of one witness is rejected and it will lie ill in the mouth of the criminal to say that out of a hundred witnesses one has told an untruth. But as I have said in this instance, there is nothing relevant brought forward to show that William Bolts' testimony is not to be believed. Let me however put before the reader a few relevant extracts from Dutt's first volume on the "Economic History of India." He says:—

AN EXTRACT FROM HISTORY

"It will appear from the facts stated in the last two chapters that large portions of the Indian population were engaged in various industries down to the first decade of the nineteenth century. Weaving was still the national industry of the people; millions of women eked out the family income by their earnings from spinning; and dyeing, tanning, and working in metals also gave employment to millions. It was not, however, the policy of the East India Company to foster Indian industries. It has been stated in a previous chapter that as early as 1769, the Directors wished the manufacture of raw silk to be encouraged in Bengal, and that of silk fabrics discouraged. And they also directed that silk-winders should be made to work in the Company's factories, and prohibited from working outside 'under severe penalties by the authority of the Government.' This mandate had its desired effect. The manufacture of silk and cotton goods declined in India, and the people who had exported these goods to the markets of Europe and Asia in previous centuries began to import them in increasing quantities."

So much was the importation of silk and cotton goods from England stimulated by these methods that whereas in 1794 it was £156, in 1813 it rose to £108,824. In 1813 the Company's charter was renewed and important evidence was taken at the enquiry prior to renewal. "In respect of Indian manufactures," says the author, "they—the Commons—sought to discover how they could be replaced by British manufactures, and how British industries could be promoted at the expense of Indian industries."

COMMERCIAL POLICY OF ENGLAND.

The commercial policy of England is thus described by Henry St. George Tucker:

"What is the commercial policy which we have adopted in this country with relation to India? The silk manufactures and its piecegoods made of silk and cotton intermixed have long since been excluded altogether from our markets; and of late, partly in consequence of the operation of a duty of 67 per cent., but chiefly from the effect of superior machinery, the cotton fabrics, which hitherto constituted the staple of India, have not only been displaced in this country, but we actually export our cotton manufactures to supply a part of the consumption of our Asiatic possessions, India is thus reduced from the state of a manufacturing to that of an agricultural country."

ANOTHER TESTIMONY OF THE WRONG DONE.

Here is another testimony of the same character by H. H. Wilson:

"'It is also amelancholy instance of the wrong done to India by the country on which she has become dependent. It was stated in evidence (in 1813) that the cotton and silk goods of India up to the period could be sold for a profit in British market at a price from 50 to 60 per cent. lower than those fabricated in England. It consequently became necessary to protect the latter by duties of 70 and 80 per cent. on their value, or by positive prohibition. Had this not been the case, had not such prohibitory duties and decrees existed, the mills of Paisley and Manchester would have been stopped in their outset and could scarcely have been again set in motion, even by the power of steam. They were created by the sacrifice of the Indian manufacture. Had India been independent, she would have retaliated, would have imposed prohibitive duties upon British goods, and would thus have preserved her own productive industry from annihilation. This act of self-defence was not permitted her; she was at the mercy of the stranger. Britain goods were forced upon her without paying any duty, and the foreign manufacturer employed the arm of political injustice to keep down and ultimately strangle a competitor with whom he could not have contended on equal terms."

According to Thomas Munro "the Company's servants assembled the principle weavers and placed a guard over them until they entered into engagements to supply the Company only."

IN THE TOILS OF COMPANY'S SERVANTS.

The author then proceeds:

"When once a weaver accepted an advance he seldom got out of his liability. A peon was placed over him to quicken his deliveries if he delayed, and he was liable to be prosecuted in the courts of justice. The sending of a peon meant a fine of one anna (about 1-1|2d.) a day on the weaver, and the peon was armed with a rattan, which was not unoften used to good purpose. Fine was sometimes imposed on the weavers, and their brass utensils were seized for its recovery. The whole weaving population of villages were thus held in subjection to the Company's factories. . . . The controll under which the weaver population was held was not merely a matter of practice, but was legalised by Regulations. It was provided that a weaver who had received advances from the Company 'shall on no account give to any other persons whatever, European or Native, either the labour or the produce engaged to the Company,' that on his failing to deliver the stipulated cloths, 'the Commercial Resident shall be at liberty to place peons upon him in order to quicken his deliveries,' that on his selling his cloths to others, the weaver 'shall be liable to be prosecuted in the Dewani Adalat,' that 'weavers, possessed of more than one loom, and entertaining one or more workmen, shall be subject to pay a penalty of 35 per cent. on the stipulated price of every piece of cloth that they may fail to deliver according to the written agreement,' that landlords and tenants 'are enjoined not to hinder the Commercial Residents of the Company."

SACRED DUTY OF EVERY INDIAN.

Is it to be wondered at if weavers living under such intolerable restraint broke loose from it by cutting off their own thumbs? To revive an industry that was thus deliberately destroyed and which supplemented the resources of millions of people is the sacred duty of every Indian who loves his country and should be considered a privilege by every Englishman who would repent of the grave wrong done to a great country by his ancestors. But instead of repentance, we see a painful persistence in the policy initiated 150 years ago and an equally painful effort made by every means possible to bolster up the wrong.

FOSTERING CONSUMPTION OF EMPIRE PRODUCE

WORK OF IMPERIAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

The Imperial Economic Committee have now been at work somewhat under three years. Both scientific and business men and those engaged in public administration have generously placed their knowledge and experience at the disposal of the Committee. The fact that each principal part of the Empire is represented by at least two members has rendered it possible for some members to serve for several years and so enable the Committee to build up a tradition and for others to be appointed for short terms so as to bring to the Committee special knowledge fresh from overseas. In some cases, as in those of Sir Mark Sheldon and Mr. Clifford from Australia, advantage was taken of the presence in London of distinguished visitors from overseas to nominate them to the Committee for the time being; in other cases, as, for instance, in those of Mr. McOuat and Mr. Cowie from Canada, gentlemen with specialist knowledge were sent over for the express purpose of participating in inquiries into specific subjects. The Committee have also derived benefits from the tours which several of the members have made to portions of the Empire overseas—notably those of the Chairman, the Rt. Hon. Sir Halford Mackinder, Sir Sydney Henn, M.P., Sir Thomas Allen, Sir Edward Dayson, Mr. F. N. Blundell, M.P., and Mr. J. Diamond.

EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD.

Since the Committee was appointed in 1925, its terms of reference have been extended by the Imperial Conference of 1926, and the Empire Marketing Board, well endowed with funds has been appointed in Great Britain to foster the increased consumption of Empire produce in that country. The report now published, besides throwing light on the actual work of the Committee and stating the subjects to which its attention is now being directed, sets out clearly and succinctly the distinction between the work and objects of the Committee and those of the Empire Marketing Board. The ultimate object of both is the same to foster an increased consumption of Empire produce from home and overseas in Great Britain and to assist measures—especially those in the field of co-ordinated research—directed towards that end. But in constitution, methods of work and duties the two bodies are entirely distinct.

The Imperial Economic Committee derives its authority from the Imperial Conferences, can only investigate subjects remitted to it with the consent of all the Governments of the Empire, has a fixed constitution whereby each Government participating in Imperial Conferences nominates its own representatives and is charged solely with the duty of investigation and report. It remains with each Government to decide the extent to which it will give effect to any of the Committee's recommendations.

AN EXECUTIVE ORGANISATION.

The Empire Marketing Board is entrusted with funds and executive powers by His Majesty's Government in Great Britain to further the marketing of Empire products from home and overseas in the United Kingdom. The Empire Marketing Board is thus an executive organisation responsible to His Majesty's Government whilst the Imperial Economic Committee is an Imperial Council reporting to all the Prime Ministers of the Empire on the economic subjects referred to it. Representative as it is of all parts of the Empire, it should be able to bring to the consideration of its subjects the experience and knowledge of all parts to be thrown into a common pool not for the advantage of any one particular part of the Empire but for the benefit of all, for the improvement in the preparation and marketing of Empire products, and especially for an increase in the markets of the United Kingdom.

"By purchasing goods produced in the overseas Empire in preference to those imported from foreign countries, says the Report, it is in the power of the people of the Old Country to offer an increased market for Empire produce. To render voluntary preference effective three things were necessary:—

(1) That the consumer should be induced to select Empire goods; (ii) That he should be able to recognise Empire goods and (iii) That Empire goods should be adequate in supply and quality, and reasonable in price."

The Report may be purchased from any of the addresses shown on page 2.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

If to-day is your birthday, you are not destined to be quite a negligible factor in the world's "tamasha," that is you are a force to be reckoned with—a sort of a second-rate Power, and not one of the big high-browed, upturn-nosed, Power. In Prof. Karve's astrological review (of his life-work) prepared by another Professor, K. N. Bhanu, author of "Nasibka arsi" ("Fortune Mirror") it is mentioned that Lokmanya Karve is "a much-misunderstood man."

Though you will be more or less a Karve; you will be an equally misunderstood man (or woman, as the case may be)! The story of the crows and the wind-mill is familiar to all. Haven't you read or heard of it? Just listen. A flock of stupid-crows, on looking at a windmill newly erected in a farm, thought it to be a nuisance and a slaughterer; as it was swinging its powerful arms round and round day after day. They thought it to be a very naughty thing and wanted to uproot it and pull it down, as the old fogeys of Indian politicians (I forbear to mention the brand) tried to pull down the newly-formed Swarajist Party a few years ago. They were helpless, and, therefore, began to eject their caw-cawing wail the louder. At last an old crow—his age mellowed by experience and ups and downs—put a very pertinent question, a la Motilalji or Lalaji, to the stupid lot: "Does the windmill ever leave its place and chase you or try to hurt even your tail or your beak, let alone your glossy body"?

The pack of fools admitted their mistakes and thought that the poor windmill was much misunderstood by them all those months and years. In the same way packs of fools, when their mistakes are pointed out and your harmlessness impressed on their dull pates, will admit that you are a much-misunderstood person. When your real worth is thus known you will simply be adored (if man) by Eves, and adorned (if woman) by men who have lot of money with or without brains!

When writing to advertisers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."

THEIR HOUR SOF WORK

SALARIED EMPLOYEES IN RUSSIA

Industrial and Labour Information, the weekly publication of the International Labour Office, has published a Decree that was promulgated by the Russian Commissariat of Labour on 19th November 1927, and came into force on 1st January 1928, with regard to the hours of work of salaried employees. The Decree provides for two different regimes according to the category of the employees, one of six hours and one of eight hours a day.

The six hour day is accorded to employees and officials of state administrative services, administrative employees in State industrial services, State commercial undertakings, stock companies and co-operative societies, engineering instructors, draughtsmen and higher grade engineers, editorial staffs of reviews and periodical publications electrical employees in wood-working undertakings and the technical staff of trade unions.

The eight-hour day applies to electrical employees in industrial undertakings, employees of shops, warehouses, etc., employees of industrial, commercial and co-operative undertakings, consisting of a single shop or warehouse, and other employees not covered by the regulations governing the six-hour day.

The Decree of 19th November does not apply to men engaged on railways, steam ship companies, postal and telegraphic services and the staff of hospitals and similar institutions.

"CLERICAL HOUSING COLONIES."

A special general meeting of the promoters of the Bombay Tenants' Welfare Institute will be held on Tuesday, the 24th instant at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the "Good Life League Hall," Nanabhoy Lane, Hornby Road, (next to Churchgate Street). Mr. Framji Bilia will preside. Important questions pertaining to the "State Aided Housing Scheme" for the benefit of the higher-grade employees of the Bombay Municipality, Improvement Trust, the Port Trust, the B. B. and C. I. and G.I.P. Railway Offices, will be considered. The question of Housing Colonies with two-room and three-roomed tenements for the lower middle-class in Bombay, and modified terms for Government Loans at low rates of interest will also be considered. The meeting is being convened specially in the interests of the tenants of Bombay City and Suburbs.

TILTING UPPER BUNKS IN THIRD CLASS CARRIAGES

PASSENGERS DEPRIVED OF SLEEPING FACILITY

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association was held on Monday the 26th March 1928 in the Municipal Corporation Hall, Bombay, under the Chairmanship of Mr Meyer Nissim.

Minutes of the last meeting dated 13-2-28, having been already circulated were taken as read and signed, and business on the Agenda was gone through.

Consideration was given to the letter dated 16-11.27, from the President to the members of the Executive Committee of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association in respect of an interview with the General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway, along with Rao Saheb Chunilal G. Mamm regarding the use of upper bunks in third-class carriages. This case was again considered, and it was resolved to request the Railway Company to provide a separate space in each third-class carriage for depositing luggage which the Committee understands is the arrangement of the E. P. Railway instead of having the upper bunks of third class compartments tilted. The members present were of the opinion that by the proposed tilting arrangement 3rd class passengers would be deprived of the facility for sleeping which they have at present in their compartments, the carrying capacity of which is 10 persons. It was also resolved that the Railway Company should be written to or interviewed that every carriage should have a lavatory.

Consideration was then given to, letter No 341, C. 75, dated the 17th November 192", from the Secretary, to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, to the effect that the extension of B. B. and C. I. Railway, foot overbridge at Dadar is not necessary as the new overhead booking office will give adequate facilities for through passengers. This was read and recorded.

Letter dated Borivli 10-3-28, from Ochhavalal Dhebar complaining that persons living on the east side of the Borivli station are put to great hardships for want of suitable crossings for foot passengers and vehicles, etc. This matter was resolved, to be postponed till a reply have been received from the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Ry.

Letter No. 86—dated 6-3-28, from the Honorary Managing Secretary to the Lower Parel Cutchi Jain Residents' Association complaining that there is no provision of urinals for third class passengers between Church Gate and Bandra station except at Grant Road. This was considered and it was resolved that the B. B and C. I railway authorities be requested to erect suitable urinals at all local stations besides W. C.

Letter No. 61, dated 8-3-28, from the Honorary Secretary, Kurla Residents' Association sending several proposals for the consideration of the suburban Advisory Committee for moving the railway authorities to redress the grievances. The proposals were considered and disposed of as under:—

(1) At present 1st and 2nd class passengers are allowed to travel by Poona Mail (up and down). Railway authorities be requested to attach one third class or Inter class carriage to the mail.

It was resolved that there being a special Express train for third and Inter class passengers for Poona, it is not advisable to move the railway authorities in that direction.

(2) Season ticket holders between Kalyan and Bombay be allowed to travel by Poona or Nagpur Expresses. This question was deferred sine die.

(3) At present evening service has been introduced between Kalyan and Neral. Morning service be asked to facilitate the increase of traffic.

This was considered and it was resolved that the G. I. P. railway authorities be requested to introduce the morning service as well for the convenience of the passengers.

(4) Railway authorities be moved to issue season tickets between Bombay and Neral.

It was resolved that the railway authorities be requested to issue season tickets between Bombay and Neral and to state what its cost would be.

(5) Railway authorities be requested to make the necessary provision of latrines on each platforms of the Kurla station.

This was considered and it was resolved that the Railway authorities be requested to make provision of latrines and urinals on each island platforms.

(6) Railway authorities be requested to take immediate steps to repair the foot bridge opposite Swadeshi Mills, Kurla, for the safety of the passers-by.

This was considered and it was resolved that the Rly. Co. be asked to have the repair work taken in hand without delay.

(7) Railway authorities be requested to keep open the long standing foot passage near the C.S.T.T. Bridge close to the Kurla station.

Resolved to take no action in the matter.

(8) Railway authorities be asked to take into consideration to make a provision of a conveyance bridge to carry conveyances from Kurla to Chembur.

This was considered and it was resolved that the Agent, G. I. P. railway be requested to build a bridge for the use of public conveyances and pedestrians in place of old foot bridge now in existence opposite the Kurla Swadeshi Mills.

Letter from the Hon. Secretary Mr. H. M. Desai, Khar Residents' Association dated 13-2.28, complaining that second class season ticket fares from Church Gate to Khar are fixed on parity with those of Andheri, even though Andheri is 3 miles further from Khar. This was considered and it was resolved that this matter be postponed till the final reply is received from the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

SUBURBAN RAILWAY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Suburban Railway Advisory Committee of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association was held at its office on Saturday the 24th March 1928, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) under the Chairmanship of Khan Bahadur P. E. Ghamat when the following members were present:—

1. Khan Bahadur P. E. Ghamat, (Chairman.)
2. Mr. B. V. Navalkar.
3. Mr. O. C. Mody.
4. Mr. K. V. Mehta.
5. Mr. Shiwji Madan Bhujpuria.
6. Mr Shantilal H. Shah.
7. Mr. Gopinath Vinayak Soparkar.
8. Mr. E. R. Tamhane.

Minutes of the last meeting dated the 4th February 1928, was taken as read and signed.

Application for membership from the President, Kurla Residents' Association nominating Messrs S. R. Tamhane and K. V. Mehta as representatives on the Suburban Committee was accepted.

Letter No. W. A. 15, dated 18-2.28, from the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway informing that request for widening the footsteps of the overbridges is to vague and cannot be attended to in the absence of full details. This was considered and it was resolved that as new foot bridges with wider foot steps are being erected since no further action need be taken at present.

Letter No. R.C. 5/58, dated 17-3328, from the Chief Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, informing that concession of return journey for single fare to clubs and picnic parties is receiving attention and will be advised in the course. This was resolved to be held over till the final reply is received from the Ry. Co.

Letter No. C.W. 49/2/23, dated 9-3-28, from the Chief Transportation Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, informing that there are no 2nd class tourist case on the G. I. P. Railway and that the question regarding the provision of clocks at certain local stations is under consideration. This was considered and it was resolved that the Railway Co. be requested to expedite the question of the provision of clocks at certain station.

THE CLERKS' UNION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read over and over again the communication appearing over the signature of an "Old Unionist" in your today's issue but I regret I am unable to understand his object in writing that letter. I can only make out that he is labouring under some sort of mental obsession, and I feel it does not give him any credit in running down Mr. Jhabvala whose sincerity and earnestness in reviving the Clerks' Union are beyond cavil. Those who attended the informal meeting at the Tutorial High School appreciated very much his endeavours in this direction, and the sincere thanks of all those who have the welfare of the Union at heart are due to this patient and tireless worker.

The Chairman of the meeting, and Mr. Jhabvala himself, gave a graphic account of the present lamentable condition of the Union, and how in spite of their best endeavours the Managing Committee of the Union ceased to function. It is deplorable that such a state of affairs has been allowed to continue for so long a time, and I am wondering whether the Committee of the Union does not merit a vote of censure for so flagrantly violating the responsibilities entrusted to them.

In the opinion of your correspondent, the meeting at the Tutorial High School was constitutionally irregular. I cannot agree with him, for; I consider that under the present circumstances, a strictly constitutional meeting of the Clerks' Union is not possible. Your correspondent may be aware that according to strict constitutional procedure, those who do not pay their subscriptions within the proper time, automatically cease to be members. If this rule is applied in the case of the Clerks' Union, I doubt whether there will be a single member left in the Union in the strictly constitutional sense, including perhaps, the office-bearers themselves. Under the circumstances, I ask your correspondent in all seriousness, in what other way is it possible to revive this institution except by the method adopted by Mr. Jhabvala.

After all, Mr. Jhabvala has not done anything unconstitutional. He called a meeting of all those who are interested in reviving the Union in the most constitutional way by notifying in the press; the meeting was held and small organizational committee was formed to collaborate with the present committee with a view to reviving its activities. As nothing could be done without incurring the proper expenses, a small sum was voted for, which was indeed reasonable. Is there a single Clerk in the city who will grudge this expenditure—an expenditure incurred for reviving his pet Union? If there be any, I can only say in the words of the Poet,—"Go, and mark him well"!

Your correspondent's libellous aspersions against communists, I leave to the Workers' and Peasants' Party to answer, and as regards his enquiry as to whether the members of the organizational committee have paid up their subscriptions, the question is absurd on the face of it, for, how could any one expect a member to pay his subscriptions to an institution which for all practical purposes had ceased to exist? Moreover, I contend that as the orgnaizational committee is but a mere auxilliary body to assist the present committee in revitalising the Union, it need not necessarily be composed of the members of the Union itself.

Would your correspondent, instead of running amok in the press, assist Mr. Jhabvala in reorganising the Union?—Yours, etc.

C. K. S.

Parel, April 20.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

April 21.

Clan Ross, Openshaw, Marmagoa.
City of Rangoon, Johnson, Liverpool.
Varsova, Mardon, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

April 22.

Warlaby, Rodhan, Leith.
Bellglade, Hall, Karachi.
Chybassa, Coleborn, Karachi.
Drachenfels, Muller, Okha, etc.

LOADING.

April 21.

Steamer Rajputana for London.
Steamer City of Rangoon for Karachi.

S S Clan Ross:—The J F Co's steamer Clan Ross arrived in harbour on Saturday from Marmagoa with a general cargo.

S S City of Rangoon:—The K N Co's steamer City of Rangoon arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varsova arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Warlaby:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Warlaby sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Leith with a general cargo.

S S Bellglade:—The K N Co's steamer Bellglade sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi with ballast.

S S Chybassa:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chybassa sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Drachenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Drachenfels sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Okha, etc., with general cargo and 6 passengers.

EXPORTS.

April 21.

S S Rawalpindi for London:—5 bundles carpet, H A Ebrahimoff.

S S Mundra for Dunkirk:—330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S City of Canterbury for Liverpool:—8798 cwts groundnuts, 1980 cwts massoor, Ralli Bros; 900 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co; 1000 cwts myrabollams, K Meghjee and Co.

S S City of Genoa for Liverpool:—200 bales wool, M Nissim; 25 bales wool, Cox and King Ltd; 35 bales wool, Bombay Co Ltd; 225 bales wool, V Oomersey and Co; 35 bales wool, M Mangalchand; 63 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 41 bales wool, G Sobhagmall; 14 bales wool, D Kundanmall.

S S Steelage for New York:—4 bales carpets, M M and Co.

S S Low Beath for Genova:—1000 tons old iron scrap, H K M Jaitha; 110 bales cotton, Rathi and Co.

S S Swarten for Hull:—10000 cwts cotton seeds, Volkart Bros; 1998 cwts castor seeds, M Madani and Co.

S S Ridderkerk for Ghent:—110 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co; 110 bales cotton, Bombay Co Ltd.

For Hamburg:—56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co; 220 bales cotton, A Abdul Rehman and Co.

For Antwerp:—1000 cwts castor seeds, M Bhuta and Co; 275 bales cotton, Bombay Co; 330 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co.

S S Rachenfels for Hamburg:—14 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ltd; 300 cwts dry casein, E Ebrahimjee, 25 bales cotton fly, C Peraj and Co.

For Rotterdam:—50 drums castor oil, The Gujarat Oil Mill and Mfg Co; 213 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal and Sons.

For Antwerp:—79 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros; 126 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Caducems for Hull:—5000 cwts cotton seeds, D Sassoon and Co; 10000 cwts cotton seeds, J Deojee and Co; 52800 cwts cotton seeds, 46629 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—3000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, J Paramanand and Co.

S S Grange Park for Dunkirk:—95 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.

S S Genova for Genova:—4000 cwts linseeds, D Sassoon and Co; 220 bales cotton, J Deojee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Constantinople:—10 bundles carpets, H A Aminoff.

S S Tokoshima Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—100 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Delta for Kobe:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong:—65 cwts sharkfins, H L Perani and Co.

For Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 250 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama:—300 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Mirzapore:—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 tons old iron scrap, Faiz and Co.

For Kobe:—100 tons old iron scrap, M B Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co; 500 bales cotton, G Dossa.

For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Shanghai:—750 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co; 500 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 300 bales cotton, Nissho and Co.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Results of Intermediate Examination, in Commerce, B. Com. Examination and Intermediate M.B., B.S. Examination, University Hall, 2 p.m.
Masonic Church Service, St. Thomas' Cathedral, 6-30 p.m.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN WESTERN INDIA.

Annual general meeting of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India will be held on Wednesday (25th instant) in the Municipal Corporation Hall at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

DECCAN GYMKHANA CO-OPERATIVE LIBRARY.

Under the auspices of the Deccan Gymkhana Co-operative Library a public lecture will be delivered at the Deccan Gymkhana Pavilion to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. by Mr. V. D. Rishi of Bombay on the subject "Parloka Vidya." All are cordially invited to attend.

BAND AT SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDENS

The Band of the 1st Bn. G.I.P. Ry. Regt. will play the following programme of music at the Sir P. M. Mehta Gardens Malabar Hill to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.):

(1) March, "When the Sergt. Major's on Parade" Longstaffe. (2) Scenes Pittoresque, Massenet. (3) Selection, "Songs of the Fair," Eastlope Martin. (4) An Alaskan love son, "Cocheco," Reeves. (5) Selection, "The Desert Song" Romberg. (6) Characteristic, "Sabbat morning of Parade," Ord Hume. (7) Duet. "The Two Imps." Alford. (8) A Vell Dance, "Mystic Beauty," Finck. (9) Grand Military Tattoo, Mackenzie Rogan.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

The Honorary Secretaries of the S. V. S. Mandali invite applications on the prescribed forms not later than 5th June, 1928 from poor and deserving students of both the sexes of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman community studying in colleges, schools or Technical Institutes for scolarships for the year 1928-1929.

Those already on the list of the Mandali must also submit fresh applications. Printed application forms could be had from the Hon. Secretaries of the Mandali, Gd. Saraswat Brahman Samaj, 264, Charni Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

6-30 p.m. The St. John's Ambulance Brigade Overseas.
Talk "Observation of a sick patient" by Mr. K. P. Daver, B.A.
Tea Dance Music. As recorded for the Gramophone.
7-30 p.m. Interval.
9 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Market Prices.
9-25 p.m. Indian Programme:
Talk in Gujarati "The child and Montessori Method." by Mr. M. T. Vyas, M.A., (Lond).
Egusa Merwade—Vocal Music and Harmonium Solo.
God Save the King Emperor.
11 p.m. Close Down.

INDIA'S FOREIGN SEABORNE TRAD

CALCUTTA, April 20.

The figures of India's foreign seaborne trade in March 1928 show that the total imports of private merchandise in the month amounted to Rs. 2,176 lakhs, and the total exports, including re-exports, to Rs. 3,186 lakhs. The net imports of private treasure during the month under report amounted to Rs. 362 lakhs and the total visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure to Rs. 659 lakhs in favour of India. The balance of remittance of funds was minus Rs. 274 lakhs.—A. P.

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FATAL FALL FROM THIRD FLOOR

LITTLE GIRL SUCCUMBS TO INJURIES

As a result of a fall from the third floor of a house in Charni Road, Bhikibai Gopal, a girl aged 6 sustained serious injuries and subsequently died in the Hospital. Luxmibai Gopal, her mother giving evidence in the Coroner's Court said that the girl was playing near the window wherefrom she slipped and fell flat on the footpath. She sustained a fracture of the skull.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

TIRED OF LIFE

GUJARATI YOUTH COMMITS SUICIDE

Driven to desparation by the fact that he was suffering from a venereal disease Chunilal Khemraj, a Gujerati youth, put an end to his life by swallowing a large doze of opium. The deceased was under the employ of Kachralal a milkman doing business at Kolsa Mohalla and was ailing from the disease for some months past. On Saturday evening he shut himself up in his room and did not take his meals. Next morning he was found unconcious and was removed to the hospital where he died. The post mortem examination revealed that he died of opium poisoning.

At an inquest held by the City Coroner on Sunday the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

A GRUESOME FIND

NEWLY-BORN CHILD FOUND DEAD BEHIND LATRINE

The dead body of a newly born female child was discovered by a Municipal sweeper behind a latrine in the compound of Byramji Hormusji Sethna's chawl, Girgaum on Saturday. There were marks of violence and injuries on the body of the child.

In his evidence before the Coroner the House-Surgeon of the Cama Hospital who conducted a post mortem examination on the body, said that the child must have been thrown from a considerable height after the delivery. There were bruises on the cheeks, arms and legs of the child. It had died of shock following injuries.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to shock from multiple injuries with a rider to the following effect: "We are not in a position to say that the injuries were intentionally inflicted but are satisfied that the child had been abandoned and exposed by some person or persons unknown to us. Such an act is liable to be punished under Section 317."

PASSENGERS PER S. S. RAJPUTANA

The following is the list of passengers by the P. and O. s.s. "Rajputana" which leaving London on 30th March and Marseilles on 6th instant arrived in Bombay on Friday:—Major E G Atkinson, Mrs R F D Burnett, Mr A Booker, Mr A Breithaupt, Sister Mary Bayles, Mrs A Baldwin and Child, Mr Beach, Col J R Brunker, Mrs Brunker, Child and Infant, Mrs V Cunningham, Mrs B Chapman, Mr T P Cook, Mr E G Duncan, Mrs Dobbs, Mr V L Dean, Mrs F X de Souza, Gen G Dastrogan, Mr H J Dyer, Mrs S E Edmunds, Flt-Lt B L Edwards, Mr J Inman Emery, Mrs Emery, Mr J A Ferguson, ICS, Mr C Fletcher, Mr J W E Gurr, Mr C G C Hendley, Mrs Hendley and Child, Mrs J Hurst, Mr G Hughes, Mr R Hockney, Mr F B Jones, Miss F J Jessup, Mr M M Johri, Mr R E Jack, Mr G W Kyte, Mr A Keetley, Mr R G King, Mr S E Ali Ahmed Khan, Mr W J Lambert, Mrs Lambert, Mr A W Levingston, Mr W Levingston, Mr W Lee, Miss Lovett, Major C J Lewis, RE, Mrs M Lewis, Miss Elsie Molloy, Mr I E R Mackenzie, Mr W Morris, Miss H P Morris, Mr N B McMillan, Mr R E Mills, Mrs A K MacEwan, Mr F Murza, Mrs Murza, Mr Lala Said Mir, Mr Salih Mohmed, Miss E O'Callaghan, Capt G Plomer, Mr W H Peppercorn, Mrs Peppercorn, Lt-Col J H Phillips, Mr Rees, Mrs Rees, Mr P Rind, Capt J C Rivett-Carnac, Rev J W Roberts, Miss S Renwick, Sergt Rycroft, Mrs Rycroft, Capt G J Smith, Mrs Smith, Mrs M C Sinclair, Mrs L M Squires, Miss I M W Seton, Mrs J Shepherd, Mr E V Sapp, Mr A R Smith, Mr Ian Smith, Capt A D Thomason, Mr C Tarver, Major E H Vere Hodge, Capt P H Ward, Mrs Ward, Mr G Winchester, Mrs Wheeler and Infant, Capt J W Williams, Mrs J F Winshaw and Infant, Miss F M Wright, Capt E Wodehouse, Mr F Williams.

The state of the public mind is the creation of master writers.

DISRAELI.

His Highness the Jam Saheb of Navanagar also sailed for England with the Butler Committee.

LATE SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM

IMPOSING FUNERAL SERVICE AT MASONIC LODGE

In accordance with the ancient rites and customs of freemasonry a funeral service was held in the Masonic Hall, Bombay, on Saturday evening in memory of the Rt. Wor. Bro. Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., Past Master of Lodge "Islam" No. 587 S. C. It was a very impressive service which was largely attended by Europeans and Indians of different lodges in Bombay. After the service, Rt. Wor. Bro. the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, P.M. in his oration took for his text a Persian Poem the meaning of which was: "Pleasant is this life, but alas, it is not everlasting. What reliance can we place on the transitory existence? Like the rose, it smiles, is joyful, fresh and fragrant, but only a while, for it soon fades away." He then spoke on the charities of the late Bro. Sir Currimbhoy which amounted to several lakhs of rupees and said the late Bro. saw first the light of freemasonry in July 1890 and held high office in the Grand Lodge A. S. F. I. and in District Grand Chapter in India. In his death, Bombay had lost a great citizen, freemasonry a true mason and the members of the Lodge Islam awarm and kind-hearted and sincere friend. Although Rt. Wor. Bro. Sir Currimbhoy had departed from this life, the memory of his kind deeds will remain fresh for a long time to come. Virtues such as he possessed could not go unrewarded at the hands of the Grand Architect of the Universe. If faith, truth and charity could ensure immortality of the soul, the Rt. Wor. Brother's spirit certainly was in the Grand Lodge above in peace, love and harmony.

The deputation of the District Grand Lodge also associated with the Rt. Wor. Bro. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan and spoke in suitable terms at the loss sustained by freemasonry in India by the death of Rt. Wor. Bro. Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim.

DEATH OF EX-OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE

DUE TO HEART FAILURE

BOMBAY, April 22.

Death took place this morning suddenly due to heart failure at his residence in Forgett Street of Mr. Gampatrao Ghanshyam Nadkarni, who was till 1923 the Official Assignee for Bombay. The late Mr. Nadkarni who was 49 years of age at the time of his death was the son of the late Mr Ghanshayam Nilkant Nadkarni, a well known figure at the Bombay bar. The deceased graduated at the age of 21 and became an Advocate in 1907. For several years, he was a Professor at the local Law College and as such was very popular with the student community. In 1921 he edited the Indian Law Reporter (Bombay Section) till he was appointed the Official Assignee of Bombay in 1922 which post he resigned as a result of having suffered from malancholia which he developed due to the loss of his youngest daughter. Mr. Nadkarni leaves behind a widow, one daughter and two sons, all of whom are graduates and one is prosecuting higher studies in England.

DERAILMENT IN B. N. R.

NO LOSS OF LIFE

The District Traffic Superintendent, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nainpur, wires from Itwari under date the 22nd:—

At about 6-15 p.m. on the 20th instant, while the 428 Up mixed train was proceeding over the section Khaperkheda to Itwari on the Satpura narrow gauge section of the Bengal Nagpur Railway, three wagons capsized and three were badly derailed, causing an interruption in through communication. Passenger and mixed trains were transhipped at the scene of the accident. Through communication was restored at 8-30 a.m. on the 22nd instant. There was no loss of life or injury to persons.—A. P.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING IN HUBLI

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—During the last few months we have heard much of even small electric companies being opened by the heads of provinces, which goes to show the interest Government have in uptodate methods of town lighting and the important part electricity plays in town development.

Hubli to-day has a population over eighty thousand and yet the streets are being lit up in century old methods, though the local Municipality has electricity at the stretch of its hand. It seems the local electricity company made some very inducing offers for the supply of electricity for street lighting and for other purposes, but the party which is in power at present, with its reputed conservative energia did not even condescend to consider the offer, and replied that the question of electrification could not be taken up at present. You will certainly appreciate the generosity of the electricity company, to know that they offered to put on the streets 10 per cent. more lamps of 10 per cent. greater c.p. with 10 per cent. less expenditure. Indeed with a Municipality having the interest of the tax-payer at heart, it ought to come the other way, and the Municipality of its own accord ought to have opened up the negotiations with the electricity company for a contract.

Hubli is a populous and a prosperous city, the home of the famous Kumpta Kapas, and the trade centre of the Karnatak, and as such it should be better lit streets. It is not of the slightest significance to the average tax-payer which party is in power in the Municipality, though it is a serious reflection upon the power of the public that the better lighting of the city's streets should be entirely at the mercy of the party that chances to be in power in the Municipality.

Karnatak is notorious for its being behind time. It has got only two electric companies, one at Gadag and the other one at Hubli, the latter having commenced supply only some 15 months back. And if Karnatak wishes to have many such undertakings, for being in line with other progressive provinces, then the Municipalities should come forward with help, by requisitioning in the first instance a supply of energy for lighting, power and other purposes.

I hope the Hubli Municipality will not be slow to set a lesson to other Karnatak Municipalities.—Yours, etc.

TAX-PAYER.

Hubli, April 18.

If used before the stains have time to dry, methylated spirit will remove ink at once from carpets and woollen materials. Rub it on with a rag, which will absorb the ink, first putting a cloth under the material to be treated.

EMPLOYING LABOUR ON PROFIT-SHARING BASIS

AN ENGLISH BUSINESS MAN'S CREDITABLE IDEA

In our issue of the 22nd instant, we have published the photo of Mr. P. A. Slocombe, Managing Director of the National Chemical Holdings, Ltd., with a notice that he departed for England by S.S. "Maloja." Mr. Slocombe was to have gone by that steamer, but he could not make up his mind to leave India so soon and he has consequently deferred his sailing for another week.

Mr. Slocombe had read a lot about India in England. He was anxious to see and to study the country personally and gain first hand knowledge. He had read Miss Mayo's book and at first, of course, could not make up his mind to think well or ill of Indians. But after staying in India for some weeks past, he has moved about and found things quite contrary to what is written and spoken by anti-Indian propagandists. From what he has seen in the course of his short stay here,

Mr. Slocombe, Managing Director of the National Chemical Holdings, Ltd.

he has formed very favourable impressions about Indians and considers them to be nice and hospitable.

Mr. Slocombe, successful business man that he is, has combined business with sight-seeing in his visit to India. One of the objects he had in view when he started from London was to establish a branch of his firm here on an altogether novel basis. Hitherto, it has been the usual practice of foreign industrialists to come to India with their goods and return home with profits. It is no wonder, therefore, that the people should look upon them as unwelcome visitors who come only to exploit them. Mr. Slocombe's idea is that if he would introduce his goods into India, he would see that parts of the profits remained here. He wants to manufacture his goods here instead of in England and to employ competent Indian Labour, on a profit-sharing basis. Every employee of his factory out here would be entitled to a fair share of profit, say a half-yearly bonus, besides good wages to keep him comfortable and efficient. Towards this end, he has already made arrangements, which, it is expected will take some time for completion.

AVOIDABLE ANNOYANCE AT GRANT ROAD STATION

A correspondent writes:—

The B. B. and C. I. Peshawar Mail is scheduled to arrive at 11 a.m. at the Grant Road Station. On the 18th owing to heavy traffic the train had to be cut up into two and the second part did not arrive till 2 p.m. A second class passenger from Lahore, who had come to see a dangerously sick relation was detained and compelled to have his luggage re-weighed and Rs. 15 exacted from him; this in spite of the passenger holding a receipt for the excess already paid at Lahore, a fact duly intimated to the Grant Road authorities. The latter, however, insisted upon inflicting more delay than the late arrival of the train had caused and in their hurry charged the passenger the round sum of Rs. 15 after a protest, which may be the subject of further enquiries, the Station authorities came down to make certain concessions. The passenger refused to have any favour, to receive which he had no time, the Railways having already cruelly kept him three hours from his sick relaive. Now the articles to which objection was taken were the same night taken by the passenger again up-country from the Bori Bunder Station. There no objection whatever was taken. It is curious, indeed, that when the authorities at Lahore and Bori Bunder stations permit certain goods, the zealous servants at Grant Road alone considered it their duty to harass passengers without taking into consideration that their Railway had already caused considerable mental injury upon them. The name of the over-zealous assistant was given after considerable hesitation and too not fully. Quite a lot of luggage of other passengers including certain big folks who travelled by the same train was allowed to pass unchallenged. Will not public opinion compel the Grant Road employees to cease their heartless amusement and find better employment for the time which is evidently weighing heavily on their hands? The offending Railway servant indulges in pastime like the above on the speculation that the persecuted traveller would not find it worth his while to compel his superior to look into the matter.

WATER-POLO MATCH

PARSIS WIN BY 4 GOALS TO 1

A very exciting water-polo match was played on Sunday morning between the members of the Back Bay Swimming Bath and those of Messrs. Golvala Bros.' Victoria Swimming Bath at the latter Bath, which was gaily decorated with flowers and bunting and there was a large attendance in the gallery of ladies and gentlemen Europeans and Indians.

The game commenced at 10-15 a.m. and there being a time limit ended at 10-39. Messrs. Chard and Dadu C. Golvala acted as referees, and Messrs. Minstrel and N. A. Press as scorers. Mr. Champa acted as time-keeper. The Captains on each side were Mr. Murray and Mr. H. N. Guzdar respectively. The games proved very interesting and were watched with great zeal by the spectators. They resulted in 4 goals for the Parsees and one for the Europeans.

The following were the players:—

Europeans:—Goal-keeper Murray (Capt). Full Backs Picot and Ross; Half Back Velthorst; Centre Forward Havarra; Forwards Carey and Vast.

Parsees:—Goal-keeper P. D. Patel; Full Backs A. N. Toddywala and R. C. Sethna; Half Back K. F. Golvala; Centre Forward S. H. Governor; Forwards H. N. Guzdar (Capt.) and N. C. Kapadia.

Mr. Navarre made the goal on behalf of the Europeans and from among the Parsees their Captain Mr. Guzdar made 2, and Messrs. Kapadia and Governor one each.

After partaking of refreshments and calling for three cheers for both the teams the gathering dispersed.

THE JOURNALIST ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The third annual general meeting of the Journalists' Association of India was held in the rooms of the Association on Saturday, Mr. L. G. Khare presided. The report of the working of the Association for the year 1927 together with the statements of accounts was adopted and the following office-bearers and members of the Executive Committee were elected for the year 1928:—

Dr. Annie Besant—President.

Messrs. A. Rangswami Iyengar, K. C. Roy and N. C. Kelkar—Vice-Presidents.

Mr. K. Natarajan—Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi—Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Messrs. L. G. Khare, G. V. Sirur, J. B. Vatcha, A. C. Chatterji, K. P. Khadilkar, E. R. Heerjibehedin, Md. Siddiqui, C. A. Rebello—Members of the Executive Committee.

Certain amendments to the rules and regulations of the Association were adopted and new rules regarding Unemployment Benefit Fund and Special Benevolent Benefits were passed.

News has been received from Indore of the death of Mr. H. R. Lynch Blosse of the Political Department as the result of a riding accident.—A. P.

The police have arrested a party of five who are credited with thirty-five dacoities in Poona City in the course of the last two months.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1928.

PLEA FOR AN HONEST INQUIRY.

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce has made a representation to the Government of India suggesting that the latter should extend the time allowed to the Tariff Board for the proposed oil inquiry up to the end of October and that the costs of production should be included among the terms of reference. Both the suggestions are sound from every point of view and Government would be most unwise in not accepting them. The need for the inquiry itself has not at all been proved to the satisfaction of the public, which is to pay for any protection that may be given to the oil industry. The industry is Indian only in a geographical sense. It is anything but national, as its capital and management are both almost entirely non-Indian. It is not a struggling infant industry but, as was pointed out the other day by Mr. Walchand Hirachand, a strongly entrenched, prosperous industry that has made huge profits in the recent past. Nor have the British oil interests in India proved in their representation to Government that the industry is in distress in the sense that the prevailing prices are so far below the costs of production as to threaten the safety of the industry. They have not even made an attempt to prove this, for such an attempt means the publication of figures about costs and profits which they would fain conceal from the public. In these circumstances the public is justified in believing that no case whatsoever has been made out for an inquiry and that Government's precipitately instituting an inquiry is only one more illustration of the truth of blood being after all thicker than water.

Since Government have already begun the inquiry, the public demands that inquiry must be thorough and above board. Government have only deepened public suspicions by their hustling and secretive policy. They have asked the Board to submit their report by the 1st of July and excluded the question of costs from the terms of reference. The result of the undue haste is that even within the limited terms of reference the inquiry will not be thorough. The Board says in a communique published only twelve days ago that any representations to be made to it on behalf of the consumers must reach its Burma Office by the 24th instant. This is ridiculous. The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce rightly points out that it is only after those who have asked for protection shall have made out their case that the people, including the consumers, who have to pay for the protection, can state their views on the needs and methods of production. It is also unfair on the part of the Board to have decided not to examine orally the consumers' representatives or any party other than the oil companies. Since all this hustling is due to the extremely short time allowed to the Board it is the duty of the Government to extend that time.

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce gives a special reason why the inquiry, if it is to be made at all, should be thorough. It says: "These rate wars are as a rule of short duration but the opportunity offered for the enquiry should be useful for various purposes, one amongst them being that, when the rate war ends and the oil companies join hands and try to put up oil prices again, the public and the Government should have full data before them to prevent such combines or trusts from squeezing the public by anti-trust legislation or by other methods." Sir George Rainy is reported to have said at Madras that sooner or later an agreement would be reached by the competing companies. That is also what the Maharashtra Chamber expects and it only wishes to provide against the agreement being against consumers' interests. The full data that the Chamber refers to will be available only if the proposed inquiry is exhaustive. Hence the public would endorse the Chamber's suggestion that the time allowed to the Tariff Board should be extended till the end of October instead of till the end of July as at present arranged and that the question of costs must be included among the terms of reference. Costs, as we have shown before, form a vital part of any inquiry with a view to protection. An inquiry without that part is a sham, if not a fraud.

THE TWO HALVES OF INDIA.

We publish elsewhere an interesting interview our representative had with Sir Leslie Scott, M.P., who is engaged as Counsel on behalf of the Indian Princes in connection with the work of the Butler Committee. With a full sense of responsibility becoming his position he bids us remember that "it is the member of the Exchange Division of Liverpool speaking and not the Counsel of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes." It is precisely in that former capacity that we wished him to speak and that our readers will understand him best. "The voice of a Counsel," he adds, "on behalf of his clients should be heard in a Court rather than in the Press." But where the interests of his illustrious clients are indissolubly bound up, on his own showing, with those of the whole of India the Fourth Realm may not be an altogether inappropriate place for the discussion of the great issues affecting alike those clients and their 300 million fellow-Indians. The gist of the interview with Sir Leslie as of that with his associate, Commander C. B. Fry, is that it is only a full appreciation of the identical interests of British India and the Indian States that would solve the constitutional problem of the great two halves of this country. A kindred point was made out by His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner when he said in his inspiring address to his Legislative Council that it was the duty of the Ruler of every Indian State to identify himself absolutely with his subjects. "The first step", says Sir Leslie, "is to ascertain what the rights and obligations are between the States, the Crown and British India." In this connection let us never forget what the Maharaja of Bikaner said on the occasion referred to above, that whenever the interests of the States are spoken of they should always be understood to mean the interests of both the Princes and the people of the States.

It is certainly no light task to adjust fairly the rights of British India, the Crown, the Princes and the people of the States. But we agree with Sir Leslie that it is quite possible to devise a federal machinery to bind the apparently different groups "in a harmonious whole which all can work for the common good". Where common good is accepted as a common ideal, a federal scheme cannot be beyond the ingenuity of the statesmen of India. It is clear that the question cannot be indefinitely postponed. Sir Leslie says: "The Simon Commission cannot complete its work without knowing how the States are to fit into the new constitution of India; and the proper position of the States in that constitution must be thought out from their side as well as from the British Indian side, either inside or outside the Butler Committee." It seems from the above that it is not at all unlikely that the Simon Commission and the Butler Committee will consider the constitutional relations between British India and the States. Whatever may be the decisions of these bodies on this matter, they can be practicable only to the extent the decisions are acceptable to the Indian groups concerned. It is desirable, therefore, that representatives of these groups, British India, the Princes and their subjects should meet together and devise a scheme acceptable to all. So long as the various groups are inspired by common aspirations and common ideals of Government, the blending of the groups into a harmonious whole to which Sir Leslie looks forward in common with the whole India, is only a question of time.

BRITISH IMPERIALISM AT WORK.

The Research Department of the British Labour Party has done a service to students of British Imperialist policy in Egypt and the Middle East by including in the monthly circular for the current month published by the Department a masterly summary of British activities in these countries during recent years. The red trail of British Imperialism stands out in all its unpleasantness as one reads of the sufferings the Egyptian people had to undergo during the great war for supplying Labour Corps to the British armies within a year of "a solemn declaration" issued by the British Government that it accepted "the sole burden of war operations" and that "the Egyptian people would not be called upon to help." In spite of this declaration the fellaheen were rounded up and forced into labour depots "by the harshest methods of forced recruiting". These bitter war memories have helped the nationalist agitation in Egypt considerably but the pity of the situation is that organised labour in Egypt is not yet made politically conscious, Egyptian Trade Unions being denied legal recognition. In Iraq the recent Anglo-Iraq treaty has been, according to Muzahim Beg, the Iraq diplomat who was recalled from London because of his nationalist views, very unfavourably received because it "confirms the hateful mandate". But all over in the Middle East the writer in the Labour monthly circular declares, "the way has been prepared, by rumours of raids and revolts, for British military operations where opposition to the British Government terms has shown itself". He quotes a Reuter message of March 3, which states that "the total number of Wahabi raiders killed by the Royal Air Force during the past fortnight is estimated at 800". But Ibn Saud has been persuaded to accept the "guidance" of the British Government in his foreign policy by being given subsidies amounting to £512,000 during the course of five years, and British attention is now being directed towards Persia. The Persian Government is asked to pay two million pounds spent on the South Persian Rifles and to offer facilities for British Imperial Airways So far it has refused.

THE PROPOSED PARSI SCHOOL

SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR BARONET'S PRINCELY DONATION

(By J. J. VIMADALAL).

(The following article has been written at the special request of "The Chronicle").

The long cherished idea of a model school for Parsis is after all taking definite shape through the princely generosity of Sir Cowasji Jehangir Baronet to whom the best thanks of the community are due.

It will not be out of place to offer a few suggestions as to the lines along which the proposed school could be made to serve its purpose most efficiently.

WHICH TYPE?

In the first place, the most serious question will have to be considered as to whether the institution is to be a day school or a boarding school. Much has been said against the latter and with a good deal of truth. The taking away during the plastic years of boyhood of the home influences which go such a great way towards building character and the substitution of surroundings devoid of the soothing influences of the fair sex are matters for serious consideration. No less are the dangers of certain evil influences and practices so often observed in boarding schools. Another aspect is the large cost of a boarding school, and the small number of students that can be made to take the benefit of it as compared to a day school. I trust that recent opinion on this most important and vital question will be carefully and soberly considered before either course is decided upon as much will depend on the decision of this important issue.

IDEAL OF ZOROASTRIAN CULTURE.

In the next place the ideal of the institution should by no means be that of enabling the largest number of boys to get through their examinations and of blazoning forth the large percentage or number of students who appeared at and passed their examinations successfully. Many things of great value have had to be sacrificed in the past in order to please the Gods who frame questions and put the seal of their satisfaction on those boys who have been well-coached and prpared to anticipate and answer them. The ideal should be that of building up the character of the boys, of ringing out and developing all that is best and strongest in each student individually, of laying the foundations of a useful and successful life in the world, not by cramming his mind with information on various subjects, useful or useless, but by so training the body, the mind and above all the moral nature as to enable the boy, when he goes out into the toil and turmoil of life, to face it manfully, honestly and usefully, with industry intelligence and application, with a pure and a stout heart, unelated by success and undaunted by failure. The boys that come out of the proposed institution should not merely bear the 'imprimatur' of having successfully passed the test of examinations but should have acquired such a sound training as will make them useful and successful men of the world, good householders and citizens, patriotic countrymen and "above all true and loyal Zoroastrians." Everything in the institution, the classes, the sports, the relations between the teachers and the students, the routine of daily life, the living examples of the Principal and his subordinates should be made to subserve this great end viz. to build, at a time when the mind and the heart are plastic, a strong, pure and noble character, and above all to turn out boys who are good Zoroastrians, proud of their religion and their race, lovers of their Community, sharers in the honors as well as the ignominy thereof, ever anxious and solititous to raise aloft the honor, credit and fame of the race to which they have the privilege to belong. In order to bring about this great consumation the whole atmosphere of the institution should be Zoroastrian.

PLACE FOR AGIARY.

An important place in the planning of the institution should be allotted to an Agiary—a place of worship where the boys might gather for prayers and where they might benefit by the atmosphere of purity pervading such places. Daily devotions in the ancient and potent Avesta language should be performed with sincerity and solemnity, so as to touch and arouse that innermost part of man's being ,his Fravashi. The students should be made acquianted with the main principles of their great religion—the existence of the Holy Ahuramazda and his subordinates, the immortality of the Soul, the just principle of "bliss to the good and misery to the evil," the famous ethical injunction of Humata, Hukhta, Havareshta, the longing of the soul for beatitude in union with Ahuramazda and the consummation thereof through the higest purity and the loftiest altruism. These noble ideas and ideals, enshrined in memorable words in the Gathas and the Avesta, should be displayed on the walls and the windows of the school and they should be conveyed to the hearts of the pupils not through

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of The Day

Under A Delusion.

The British Press with the solitary exception of the Labour journal, the "New Leader", is making frantic efforts to create the impression that the Indian opposition to the Simon inquisition is breaking down. The boycott is weakening, the British public is asked to believe, and it is advised not to take the attitude of the "leaders of the Indian opposition" towards the Commission into serious account. The "Saturday Review" even goes so far as to assert that all that the Indian leaders are now anxious about is to find some pretext to save their face and to show that their opposition "has extorted an invaluable concession." The Tory journal is convinced that the boycott will break down with "a little more of the patient diplomacy which Sir John Simon has displayed." It is under a sad delusion. It misleads its readers when it minimises the strength of the Indian boycott. The united opposition of all the Indian political parties to the Simon infliction is solidifying itself instead of weakening.

Absurd.

The "New Statesman" which has been giving Indian Nationalist leaders much advice recently with "brutal frankness," explains further its attitude in regard to Indian aspirations in its issue of March 31. Answering a correspondent who declares himself "a friend of Indians" and asks the "New Statesman"—"What do you propose to do? Hold India by the sword at a time when all the world is talking of disarmament,"—the journal makes the astonishing and absurd comment that the difficulty about granting India self-government is that in case of Indians "though they have a well-trained native army they will not agree to the White troops being withdrawn." It is incomprehensible how the "New Statesman" came to make the discovery that Indians did not want the British army to withdraw. Their great contention, on the contrary, is that Indianisation of the army is denied to them because the British will have no argument except that of the right of the sword to keep White troops in India, when India's own children can provide a well-equipped and adequately officered army for the defence of the land. When the "New Statesman" says that "British India declines to accept the first and obvious condition" of Dominion status "namely, a willingness to allow the white troops to go home" it states something directly contrary to Indian wishes. It is not India but England that desires to retain British troops in this country.

Cautious Advance.

The publication in the form of a draft treaty of the French plan for a multilateral pact outlawing war is a step forward in the difficult solution of a problem which the Governments of the Big Powers are now forced to tackle owing to the increasing pressure of pacifist influences on public opinion all over the world. The six articles in which the French draft treaty is drawn up are extremely cautious in their language but it is something gained if all the Powers agree to declare that "they condemn recourse to war and renounce it as an instrument of national policy." They are also asked to declare that, "the solution of all disputes and differences will be by entirely peaceful means." But the difficulty of making a real advance in outlawing war by international agreement is indicated in article five of the draft treaty which says that such a treaty can become binding only after it is unanimously accepted. There lies the rub.

Afraid To Face Facts.

Mr. Mardy Jones in moving an adjournment of the House of Commons to draw attention to the treatment meted out by the Government of India to the Maharajah of Nabha very aptly observed that it was the duty of that Government "to prove and not merely to assert that this Prince was disloyal to the Crown." Earl Winterton in replying to the motion for adjournment not only did not trouble himself to give a straightforward reply but merely reiterated the charge of disloyalty and indulged in cheap sneers at the British Labour Party for supporting the cause of a "disloyal" Prince. His declaration that the Government did not propose to bring action against the Maharajah in any Court and that they would retain him under detention so long as they pleased is a confession on their part that they are guilty of the charge that Mr. Mardy Jones preferred against them, the charge of being afraid to face facts.

Pin-Pricks.

Mr. C. F. Andrews paid in a recent Press interview a well-deserved compliment to the Hertzog Government for their policy of carrying out the Indian Agreement in the right spirit. The Agreement is being worked out satisfactorily "from the South African point of view." There is no doubt about that. Dr. Malan is reported to have informed Senator Sir Walter Stanford in reply to an interpellation by him that the number of Indians repatriated under the Agreement was 3,250 during 1927 "the highest total ever reached in one year in the past." But the pinpricks and vexations to Indians continue all the same and they are particularly galling in the Transvaal. According to "Indian Opinion" in that portion of the Union "the screws are gradually being tightened" against Indians "so as to make it difficult for them to live there." They cannot hold landed property in the Transvaal. Now an ordinance controlling peddlers and hawkers has been passed by the Provincial Council which affects the livelihood of a large number of Indians. We hope the Hertzog Government will bring prsesure to bear on the Transvaal anti-Indians so that these pin-pricks shall cease.

Right Decision.

The judgment given by Mr. Indernarayan Brijmohanlal, Fifth Judge in the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, in the suit filed by a member of the Elphinstone Cricket Club against the Secretary and Treasurer of the Club, for recovering a certain sum alleged to have been unlawfully recovered by it, in shape of the Club fees, will be welcomed by all lovers of sport in particular and the public in general. The rules of many clubs provide for a concession to those members who have to leave the City and reside abroad continuously for a certain period. The monthly fee is in such cases very nominal, about one-twelfth of the usual fee, as was the case in the suit mentioned above. A member who informs the official of a club of his leaving the City and thus is classed as a "non-resident member" is supposed to be out of City continuously for the period, with the permissible latitude of a very short duration. He loses his right if he exceeds that duration and if his visits to the City are too frequent. Yet there are persons unsportsmanlike enough to deprive the clubs of their legitimate dues, by continuing to pose as non-resident members when they forfeit their claim by contravening the rules. If such abuse of the privilege continues unchecked and threatens to become frequent there is every probability of some clubs withdrawing the concession in the future. The Secretary and the Treasurer of the Elphinstone Cricket Club have, therefore, done well in taking up an uncompromising attitude to prevent the abuse of this concession. The dismissal of the suit against them will, we hope, be a salutary warning to the type of mentality which thinks it good business to deprive a club of its dues.

Dr. Samuel Zwemer.

G. K. N. writes:—

Dr. Samuel Zwemer whom the "Times of India" April 21) calls "Mr. Zweimer" is the famous Christian evangelist, an Arabic scholar, author of a number of works on Islam and Editor of the "Moslem World," a quarterly which gives more information on Islam in the world in English than any other of the Islamic periodicals. It is surprising that the tracts which he distributed in the Azhar University have created unrest among the students and that in consequence the Minister of the Pious Foundations has threatened to withdraw the permit of visiting the mosques granted to this distinguished American missionary. For Dr. Zwemer is very particular about his assertions which he has been rarely found to make without authoritative Islamic basis. In proof of the fact that his activities are not offensively anti-Muslim we may recall the address which he delivered in Lahore last winter before a Muslim audience. Dr. Zwemer who was accompanied by Mrs. Zwemer had just visited Persia and had agreed to deliver a lecture on the present position in Persia before the "Iran League" but the latter were unable to arrange a meeting within the short notice given by the accomplished evangelist.

PLANE CRASH IN BOMBAY

INDIAN STATES AND BRITISH INDIA

CO-OPERATION ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL

CONSTITUTION IN MELTING POT

LAY FOUNDATION IN JUSTICE

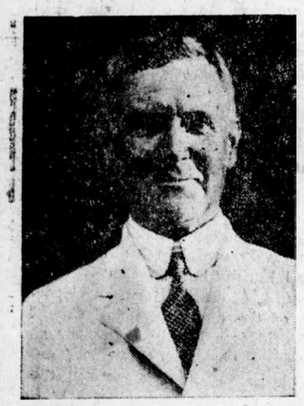
In the exclusive interview which he gave to the "Chronicle" prior to his departure to England, Sir Leslie Scott, M.P., Counsel of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes, says that "the Simon Commission cannot complete its work without knowing how the States are to fit into the new Constitution of India; and the proper position of the States in that Constitution must be thought out from their side as well as from the British Indian side, either inside or outside the Butler Committee."

Sir Leslie realises that the time has now arrived in the building of India's future to take stock of the position. "The first step" in determining the position of the Indian States, according to him, "is to ascertain what the rights and obligations are between the States, the Crown and British India". He has no doubt that "there will be practical difficulties to surmount"; but the cordial co-operation of the Indian States with British India and vice versa is absolutely essential for the future well-being of India and "the sagacity of India and Great Britain together would be able to tackle every problem".

SIR LESLIE SCOTT INTERVIEWED

Sir Leslie Scott who is engaged as Counsel on behalf of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes in connection with the work of the Butler Committee sailed for England on Saturday. Just before he sailed he was requested by "The Chronicle" whether he could leave a message to India. He kindly complied with our request although he said he felt bound to remind the world that the voice of a Barrister Counsel on behalf of his clients should be heard in Court rather than in the Press. But speaking for the moment as an English Member of Parliament he said that his short tour of crowded three months in India had brought to him a profound conviction that the cordial co-operation of the Indian States with British India and "vice versa" was absolutely essential for the future well-being of India. It was not unnatural that during the last 100 years the exigencies of every day needs should have concentrated the attention of Government on practical questions rather than on Constitutional rights and obligations "but it is good" he said "in the case of nations as well as of men now and then to take stock of your position" and such an occasion had arisen for India to-day. The British Crown had entered into sacred undertakings with the States; King's Viceroys and Parliament had declared the rights of the States to be inviolate and inviolable. The reign of Law is the greatest boast of the British Commonwealth of Nations of which India is so important a unit; the reign of Law includes public as well as private justice and if we are to build well and keenly the edifice of India's political future we must build on foundations laid in justice. The first step is to ascertain what the rights and obligations are between the States, the Crown and British India. That done it will be possible with good will on all sides to devise a federal machinery to bind the two sides of India together in a harmonious whole which all can work for the common good. That there will be practical difficulties to surmount, he had no doubt. They were plain enough to anyone who thought about the subject but that they were insurmountable, he totally refused to admit. The sagacity of India and Great Britain together would, he felt sure, be able to solve every problem.

Finally, he said, two facts are plain: the Simon Commission cannot complete its work without knowing how the States are to fit into the new constitution of India; and the proper position of the States in that constitution must be thought out from their side as well as from the British Indian side, either inside or outside the Butler Committee. But please remember it is the Member of the Exchange Division of Liverpool speaking and not the Counsel of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes.



Sir Leslie Scott, M.P., Counsel of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes, whose exclusive interview to the "Chronicle" on the Future of Indian States we publish to-day.

Members of the Butler Committee who sailed to England on Saturday after a Conference with the Indian Princes. Sir Harcourt Butler is seen in the centre.

DRAMATIC LEAP FOR LIFE

PILOT SLIGHTLY INJURED

The resort-hunters and holiday bathers at Juhu were rudely shocked by the crash of an aeroplane in the evening on Sunday. The inmates had to leap from thirty feet for life. The Canadian officer who has been admitted into the hospital for treatment of minor injuries is reported to be progressing satisfactorily.

Juhu, the popular set resort of Bombay was thrown into great excitement on Sunday evening, when an aeroplane belonging to the Light Aero Club of India crashed into a creak with terrific noise. With great presence of mind, the occupants of the 'plane who were three in number jumped out, from a height of about 30 feet and were saved from the jaws of death. The machine was damaged, it is believed, beyond repair.

The rumour which ran riot at Santa Cruz that two women were killed in the crash, is absolutely unfounded.

The report of the accident brought crowds of holiday, bathers in their bathing attires to the scene of the crash.

The presence of the bathers especially of the fair sex in their blue attire attracted much notice. When it was found that the occupants were but slightly hurt, it added to the 'tamasha' To an outsider, the aeroplane surrounded by ladies in bathing suits with the green background of the cocoanut trees and with the broad expanse of the deep blue beyond, presented a veritable atmosphere of the "Holywood".

The pilot, a Canadian, who was injured had to be removed to the hospital for treatment.

CAPTAIN INTERVIEWED.

A "Chronicle" representative approached Capt. Patwardhan one of the occupants of the aeroplane and was told all details about the accident in his camp at Juhu.

"This was our first venture, and we started confidently at about 11 o'clock in the morning knowing full well that the machine was in order and after about an hour's drive we landed back safely without any disorder in the machine. This gave us still more confidence and hope, and we again started for a flight at about five in the evening after satisfying ourselves the condition of the machine. We had a pleasant trip over the Bombay's pleasant suburbs and thought of landing at 5-30, when the petrol tank gave way. The plane turned turtle and we were thrown suddenly in the creak near the sea where the machine struck against the mud. Myself and the Canadian officer, the driver were both compelled to jump out of the plane and received slight injuries.

My companion was more seriously hurt than myself and is now lying in a hospital at Bombay for treatment of minor injuries. "We are "O. K." said he in American fashion "and hope to overhaul the machine and fly again in ten days time. We are aware of the fact that our club's reputation would suffer slightly an account of our first efforts meeting with such a mishap; but we hope to gain the confidence of the public in a few day's time by flying again successfully."

'PLANE DAMAGED.

As to the condition of the aeroplane, its propoller is broken and the front part damaged. It requires a thorough overhaul after which it can be used again for further flights.

Capt. Patwardhan it will be remembered has seen war service and was the first Indian to be entrusted in the air service in the war and has undertaken this mighty task of founding as aero-club absolutely for encouraging Indians to learn aviation. He urged again and again to our representative to impress upon the public not to be discouraged at this first mishap, and if the aero-club received more support it was bound to be a very great success.

The Captain looked cheerful though having come out of a very severe accident.

VICTORY BEFOREDEPARTURE

INDIAN HOCKEY TEAM TROUNCES HASLAMS

LONDON, Apri 21.

At Merton Abby, in their last match in England before leaving for Amsterdam the Indian hockey team beat Haslams XI by seven goals to one.—Reuter.

CONQUERING THE ARCTIC

CAPT. WILKINS' SUCCESS

FROM BARROW TO SPITZ BERGEN IN 21 1-2 HOURS

LONDON, April 21.

Oslo.—The newspaper "Dagblad" publishes a report that the airmen Captain George Wilkins and Lieut. B. Nielsen arrived at Spitzbergen from Alaska after a flight of twenty-one hours.—Reuter.

REPORT OF SUCCESS CONFIRMED

LONDON, April 21.

New York.—The report of the success of Captain Wilkins' attempt to fly across the Arctic from Port Barrow, Alaska, is confirmed by a wireless message from Capt. Wilkins to "Detroit News" from Svalbard stating that he reached Spitzbergen after twenty-one and half hours' flying.—Reuter.

HOUSING AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION

BANGALORE CITY COUNCIL'S SCHEME

BANGALORE, April 21.

With a view to provide proper housing facilities as also compulsory primary education within municipal limits, it is understood that the City Council is raising through the Mysore Bank a five per cent. loan prepayable in fifty years.—A. P.

MYSORE PALACE TREASURY

5 PERSONS DISMISSED AND 2 DEGRADED

BANGALORE, April 21.

Five persons have been dismissed, two degraded and a few have been compelled to retire before superannuation from the Mysore Palace Treasury staff, consequent on the drastic overhauling necessitated by the recent defalcations.—A. P.

PERSIA'S FINANCIAL ADVISER

GERMAN SUCCEEDS AMERICAN

DR. LINDENBLATT APPOINTED

LONDON, April 21.

Berlin.—The German, Dr. Lindenblatt, ex-Director of the Credit Bank of Sofia, has been appointed by the Persian Government, Financial Adviser in succession to American Millspaugh. Dr. Lindenblatt will shortly leave for Teheran.—Reuter.

ORD MESTON ELECTED CHANCELLOR ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY

LONDON, April 21.

Lord Meston has been unanimously elected Chancellor of the Aberdeen University in succession to late Duke of Richmond and Gordon.—Reuter's Special.

TEAPOT DOME OIL SCANDAL

HARRY SINCLAIR ACQUITTED

LONDON, April 21.

New York.—Harry Sinclair, the oil magnate tried in connection with the teapot dome oil scandals has, been acquitted.—Reuter's Special.

ISSUR FIRE RELIEF

NEPAL PRINCE'S GENEROUS CONTRIBUTION

BANGALORE, April 21.

Col. Raja Jaiprithvi Bahadur Singh of Nepal has on behalf of the Humanistic Club, promised a generous contribution for the relief of sufferers by the recent conflagration at Issur, near Shimoga.—A. P.

COMPREHENSIVE CONTROL OF OPIUM

SIG CAVAZZONI'S SCHEME REJECTED

LONDON, April 21.

Geneva.—It is learned that a Sub-committee on Opium unanimously rejected, Signor Cavazzonis scheme for a comprehensive control of opium as going too far and proposed its own instead.—Reuter

THE WEATHER,

POONA, April 22.

The weather has again been dry except for the few light falls of rain in the extreme South of the Peninsula, Kadaikanal reporting half an inch.

(Forecast.—Dry weather generally.—A. P.

TAMPERING WITH WORKERS' WAGES

CHARGES AGAINST MILL-OWNERS

LABOUR UNREST IN SHOLAPUR MILLS

STRIKERS' PROCESSION ABANDONED

Messrs. F. J. Ginwala, M.L.C, N, M, Joshi, M.L.A., and R. R. Bakhale have issued the following statement to the press regarding the present industrial unrest in the textile industry in Bombay:—

In view of the serious turn that the present acute industrial unrest in the Bombay Textile Industry has taken during the last few days, we desire to place before the public certain features of the situation which are we believe, responsible for its gravity. Although the immediate causes that led to the strike in the mills of the Currimbhoy Mills group have yet to be fully crystalised, there are, we have reason to believe, certain factors the accumulation of which seems to have brought about the present catastrophe on the workers.

IN THE NAME OF TARIFF BOARD.

Since the publication of the Tariff Board Report and the refusal of the Government of India to give the mill industry that much protection which the mill-owners wanted, there has been going on a race among the Bombay mill-owners to cut down their expenses to make profits or, as they put it, to reduce their losses. We say advisedly "to make profits" because we find from the balance sheets of the mills so far published, very few mills had shown any losses, worth the name. The Tariff Board which the millowners cite as an authority for all that they have been doing, has recommended many important measures of internal reforms leading to economy and reduction in costs; but the public have yet to learn what steps, if any, they have taken to give effect to any of them. But they have shown an amount of enthusiasm and vigour in tampering with the workers' wages and hours of work; even this they have been doing, not in a concerted manner, but in piece-meal and in individual concerns. Their methods differ but the result is the same. We give below a few facts to justify our statement.

REDUCTION IN RATES AND WAGES.

The Khatav Makanji Mills, the Spring Mills, the Textile Mills, the Madhavji Dharamsey Mills and the Kastoorchand Mills have openly reduced the rates on some varieties on the ground that either they are unable to pay them owing to depressed state of the industry or their rates were higher than those obtaining in other mills One of these mills was bold enough to say that the blanket rates which were fixed in 1911 when the waste plant was newly instituted, had to be revised in the year 1928 as the original rates were only experimental and continued to this day by oversight! Surely, this does not speak highly of the degree of efficiency of the Management! In the Simplex and Kohinoor Mills, the workers alleged and the owners denied the reduction in rates; but we are satisfied that the aggregate wages of many have gone down recently. We have also known a few mills, Moon mill for example, in which the average wages of the weavers were brought down on the plea that they were higher than those in other mills for the same kind of work. Wages are fixed in relation with the efficiency which is generally calculated at between 70 and 80. If the workers give more efficiency, their production, and consequently their wages, rise; but the millowners, at least some of them, who harp upon the plea of increased efficiency, stagger at the figure of the increased wages and bring it down. Thus the increased efficiency becomes a penalty to the workers who give it.

INDIRECT METHODS OF REDUCTION.

Where there has been no direct reduction in rates or wages, indirect methods have been resorted to. Many mills have begun to go from coarser to higher counts and with the rates remaining the same, aggregate wages have gone down owing to the drop in weight on which wages are calculated. In several mills, new varieties have been put up with a change here or a change there; but their outward appearance remaining the same; and the fresh rates are fixed for them. Seeing no apparent difference between the old and the new varieties; the workers calculate their wages on the old rates and when they find their calculations at variance with the mill calculations, they resort to direct action. This misunderstanding resulted in many a recent strike; but the management do not consider it their business to explain to the workers the changes made in the varieties. This is the experience that the Bombay Textile Labour Union got in dealing with the Simplex and Kohinoor mills strikes.

OTHER CAUSES.

The fact, however, remains that owing to the introduction of new varieties, many workers have begun to get lower wages. In some cases, the average production has gone down; not because of the decreased efficiency of the workers, but because of the introduction of silk and inferior raw material. In one mill, we know, where both the cotton yarn and silk yarn work, the artificial humid air has a salubrious effect on the former while it reduces the strength of the latter. The result is that breakages come too often in the silk varieties and production suffers. Those therefore who work on silk get less wages; and their number is not negligible.

ANOTHER METHOD OF WAGE REDUCTION.

There is another method of wage reduction which is becoming almost universal. The weavers used to get hitherto their wages on the basis of the actual production; but now they are paid on the basis of the production as it goes to the merchant. For instance, a worker produced a piece weighing 4lbs.; by the time it reaches the hands of the merchants, it shrinks by a quarter pound in the further processes in the mills. The worker used to get hitherto his wages for 4lbs.; but now he gets them for 3-3/4 lbs.; in other words, for every piece woven he loses wages for one quarter pound for nothing. The argument advanced by the millowners is that they cannot pay the employees what they do not get themselves from the merchants. But they have no answer to give when they are questioned as to what they were doing all these 75 years, except that they did not mind paying more when they could afford to do so.

CALCULATING IN ROUND FIGURES.

In one mill we found still another method of wage reduction; and it is this: If the basic wages of a worker come to Rs. 30-15-9; his one anna and nine pies are cut off immediately. Then there remain Rs. 30-14-0 but the high prices allowance is calculated not on Rs. 30-14-0 but on Rs. 30 only! Thus the worker loses Rs. 0-15-9 and its 80 p.c. cent allowance! In our opinion this method of calculating wages, is nothing short of a fraud upon the employees.

We shall deal with some other equally important matters in the next statement.

MODERATE LEADERS CRITICISED

PLEA FOR GENERAL STRIKE

The prospects of an early settlement of the present mill strike appeared to be as forlorn as ever on Sunday. Three largely attended meetings, fiery lectures

(Continued on next page.)

SARKAR NO MORE "MA-BAP"

TRIAL OF STRENGTH AT LAST!

PATEL'S PLAIN TALKS WITH COLLECTOR

BARDOLI QUESTION NOT TO BE RECONSIDERED?

The Secretary of the Satyagraha Publicity Office writes from Bardoli on 21st instant:—

From the activities of the Commissioner and the Collector it appears that the Government of Bombay have realised that the people of Bardoli really mean business. The Commissioner has now made his camp at the headquarter of the District and is not going back to his sea-side place for at least a month. The Collector came to Bardoli yesterday for the first time and is busy discussing and settling measures of effective co-ercion with the local revenue officials. Unfortunately the Collector found some difficulty in geting a swift conveyance as the motor bus which was present at the station at the time of his arrival had already been engaged, by the Swaraj Ashram.

MOTOR DRIVERS DEPRIVED OF LICENSES.

The Police Sub-Inspector wanted the chauffeur to break the engagement and place it at the disposal of the Collector, and when the driver pleaded his inability to do so he was asked to produce his license which he said was at his place. Another motor bus from Sarbhon was sent for, but it was not available as it was already booked for Navsari. Both these motorwalas were called to-day by the police and their licenses have been taken away. Eventually a motor-bus was secured from Kadod for the use of the Collector.

PLAIN AND STRAIGHT TALK.

All the Talatis of Bardoli taluka were ordered to be present at the cutchery. The Collector inspected plans of plots prepared for the forfeiture of lands under instructions from the Mamlatdar in such a manner as to induce purchasers and made his own suggestions. He gave a surprise visit to the village of Sarbhon 6 miles from Bardoli at about 9 p.m. in company with the Mamlatdar and the District and the Excise police officials and inquired from the Patel of the place whether he had paid up his revenue assessment. The Patel informed him that he had not. There was a good deal of plain and straight talk between them, the Collector on one side explaining the consequences of the action of the people, the Patel on the other side showing the purfunctory manner in which the Settlement Officer had conducted his inquiry without even informing the people about the inquiry at the time when it was made. He placed all the facts showing how the increase of assessment was unjustified and oppressive and how the people were driven to this pass, and requested the Collector to bring the true state of facts to the notice of the Government. But the Collector is reported to have said that the Government will not reconsider its position and that he (the Patel) should advise the people to pay up the revenue demand.

Another prominent man of the village gave a graphic account of the economic condition of Sarbhon and its surroundings and when he was told by the Collector that if the people will not pay they will have to suffer very serious consequences, he informed the Collector that the old relations of Sarkar as "Ma-Bap" and the ryot will be no more there.

Late at night the Collector returned to Bardoli and early this morning left again for Valod where he had a Conference with the Deputy Collector and the Mahalkari; and has returned to Bardoli, this afternoon.

VILLAGE RAIDS PLANNED.

Two additional special "Japti" officers are expected to arrive here on Monday and they with the help of Talatis, will raid the villages one after another.

Influential people from the Taluka are being called and side by side with the elaborate preparations for coercing the people attempts are being made to induce them through influence to yield.

TRIAL IN SIGHT.

The official activies have stirred the whole Taluka and people are getting ready for the trial which is in sight. The Mahajan of Bardoli have decided to observe a "hartal" during day time and to hold market after sunset from to-day.

PUBLIC CONVEYANCES

ALLEGED MAL-TREATMENT OF OWNERS AND DRIVERS

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, April 21.

The Commissioner, N. D. who is now encamping at Surat with a small office consisting of a personal clerk and a typist, is expected to remain here for over a month, evidently to facilitate the work of serving forfeiture notices on defaulting land-holders of Bardoli Taluka, and to advise the officers of the Taluka.

Attachment business has now been taken up by the Government in right earnest, and two special mahalkaries have been appointed, one in Bardoli and the other in Valod Mahal.

BUSINESS AT NIGHT.

The Bardoli Town merchants have now decided to carry on their business during night time, and have according fixed the business hours from 7 p.m. to mid-night. Dealers in grains, cloth, and hosiary, cutlery, etc., have all accepted this proposal.

It is also reported that owners and the drivers of public conveyances, who are reluctant to carry the Government officers, who are proceeding from village to village for carrying out coercive measures on land-holders, are being maltreated, and forced to carry the Government servants.

TAMPERING WITH WORKERS' WAGES.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

of the leaders and denunciation of the "enemies" of the strike were the features of the day.

WORKERS IN JOLLY MOOD.

The leaders were well advised in not carrying out their threat of defiance of the Police Commissioner's orders. At the last moment, the procession was dropped and this probably was responsible for a calm and even hilarious atmosphere in the mill area. It being Sunday, all the mills were closed and the workers were in a holiday mood.

"GENERAL STRIKE—THE ONLY WAY."

Over 500 strikers attended a meeting held in the morning at Nagu Sayaji's Wadi. Mr. R. S. Nimbkar presided. Messrs: Alwe, Dange, Jhabvala and Bradley addressed the meeting. They appealed to the workers to be firm in their attitude and carry on the fight to its logical end. A general strike, they were told, was the only way—the labour way—to make themselves felt on the capitalists. If the mills were closed for more than a month the owners would be made to come down with bended knees. In conclusion, they were asked peacefully to persuade their brethren of other mills to join their ranks.

"MODERATE" LEADERS CRITICISED.

A still more largely attended meeting was held in the afternoon at Poibavdi. About 2,500 workers attended. Mr. Mayekar who had made his attitude clear in regard to the strike in the morning papers, came in for a good deal of criticism and even abuse at the hands of the speakers. Mr. Mayekar,—an operative himself,—who has long been a leader of the textile workers, was described as an "enemy of the workers and a friend of the mill-owners and police", simply because he had dared to view the present strike with disapproval. With Mr. Mayekar other "moderate" leaders like Mr. Joshi were also not spared. The speakers also exhorted the audience to renew their efforts for a general strike with greater vigour.

EXTREMIST PLAN UPSET.

At this very moment the arrival of Mr. Mayekar at the meeting upset the plans of the extremist leaders. A large section of the crowd requested that Mr. Mayekar must address the meeting. In a reasoned speech the speaker explained his attitude in regard to the strike. He said he was there to reply his critics. He had always worked for the cause of the workers and it was because he was convinced that no good results will come out of the strike and it will be detrimental to their interests that he did not support the strike. As for the charge that he was a "police spy" he asked the audience to judge for themselves. A section of the crowded shouted that they had faith in Mr. Mayekar.

Mr. Alwe who was presiding on the occasion at this stage shrewdly dissolved the meeting.

REDUCTION OF WAGES

MILL STRIKE COMMITTEE INTERVIEW MILLOWNERS

The Mill Strike Committee has issued the following communique:—

The Strike Committee decided in the morning that as the statement made by the men show the disastrous reduction in wages, the publicity and the Statistical section should interview the manager or owners who denied having reduced wages, show them the figures and get official confirmation or an original official statement from them about the rates newly introduced. Accordingly Messrs. Dange, Alve and Ghate saw Sir Fazulbhoy in the evening.

Sir Fazulbhoy said that he was running his concerns at a loss and he would have liked to close them down had it not been for his socialistic tendencies which prompted him to continue running the mills and keep the workers alive rather than close down and starve the men. In reply, it was pointed out to him that it was not the humanitarian feelings, but the law of capital which does not multiply unless it was employed in production, which forced him to keep the mills on. That complete closure would be more disastrous than working the mills even under some loss. Then he was told of the rates that were being reduced and was requested either to deny having reduced them or to give an official statement on the new arrangements they had introduced. Sir Fazulbhoy did neither, as, he said that the matter was now in the hands of the mill-owners' Association, who would be considering the situation next monday.

During the talk, Sir Fazulbhoy showed a letter which the owners had received from certain men who had written against the representative character of the Strike committee, and also against the strike; and requesting the Mill-owners not to heed or pay any attention to it.

With this, the interview terminated.

In reply to Mr. J. A. Wadia, who has so much exaggerated the adverse influence of the new exchange rate and the Millowners who every now and then, quote the Tariff Boards report in support of everything they do, the following paragraph from the Boards Report should be noted.

"Our conclusion as regards the stabilisation of the Rupee at 1s. 6d. is therefore that coming as it has done at a time of falling prices, it has rendered the problem presented by the disparity between prices and the wages in the Industry, somewhat more pronounced, but otherwise, has had no appreciable effect direct or indirect on its conditions." Page 76.

WHY PROCESSION WAS ABANDONED

CONCENTRATION ON WAGES QUESTION

The Mill Strike Committee has issued the following communique:—

A general impression seems to have prevailed that there was a police order prohibiting all workers' processions. In fact no such written order has as yet been promulgated. Secondly the strike committee had never decided to officially offer Satyagraha against police orders, at least at this stage. The committee to-day discussed the question and decided that defiance at this stage would dissipate and divert the attention and energies of the limited number of organisers from the strike and wages question, to police terrorism and legal intricacies.

A very vigorous effort is being made to break the workers' front. Jobbers and Agents Provocateurs are being let loose with baits to bring the men back.

The committee is again trying to bring about unity amongst the leadership factions.

RELIEF.

Unions and individuals are appealed to send money for relief to Mr. B. F. Bradley, C/o Mill Strike Committee, Kondaji Building Parel Bombay.

MEETINGS.

On Sunday four Monster meetings were held in different centres, and resolutions asked for a united front, and a General Strike to avert the wage cut were passed and seceding and neutral factions were asked to join hands with the strikers.

The Strike Committee intend publishing an exhaustive summary of the Tariff Board Report to expose the mill owners' case.

FEAR OF MILL STRIKE IN SHOLAPUR?

WEAVERS REFUSE TO WORK

SHOLAPUR, April 22.

Some weavers in the Sholapur Mills yesterday did not to the work allotted to them and it is feared that the labourers in the local mills will strike. To-day being Sunday the mills will not be working but the attitude of the men will be known on Monday.—A. P.

KING AMANULLAH AS EDITOR

DISSEMINATION OF ULTRA-MODERN LITERATURE

"Amanullah Khan of Afghanistan, the last autocratic king of the world, heir to Alexander the Great, Darius and Mithridates, is also the chief editor of his country and of the weekly paper 'Aman-i-Afghan". This journal is edited in Kabul, and Amanullah takes a most active part in its production," writes "L. H. W." in the "Daily Herald."

"Up to now Afghanistan had a conservative poetry—the chief poets being wandering singers, who sang their 'ghaseles,' or declarations of love, old forms of Oriental verse. This kind of poetry seems to be doomed, for the King, in his editorial capacity, is promoting a proud new Afghanistan literature. In "Aman-i-Afghan" he decidedly favours 'ultra-modern' literature.

"He is surrounded by poets and writers, and his Minister for Foreign Affairs is a distinguished literary man. So that all the progressive art of Afghanistan is grouped round the King's weekly.

"The outstanding features of this new literature are strong national feelings, patriotism, and love for work and science. This is something hitherto unheard of in Central Asia. The King retains the old form of the 'ghasele", but he wishes to fill it with a different content, and make it speak of a new Afghanistan."

"L. H. W." then quotes a prose translation to give an idea of the literary interests of Afghanistan to-day:—

"From a 'ghasele' on School.

" 'An evening spent at school is light like the day.'

" 'School is a garden where the most beautiful roses grow.'

" 'It makes you the chemist of your happiness.'

" 'If you finish school even the jeweller will be astonished.'

" 'At the number of rubies and other precious stones which you brought with you from the gold mine of the school.' "

PACT TO OUTLAW WAR

FRENCH PLANS PUBLISHED

TERMS OF DRAFT TREATY

RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF CONTRACTING POWERS

London, April 21.

Paris.—The French plan for a multilateral pact outlawing war is publisehd in the form of a draft treaty containing six articles. The first of these provides that "High contracting parties without endangering their legitimate right of defence within the limits of existing treaties, particularly when they conceive of the violation of certain clauses thereof as hostile act, solemnly declare that they condemn recourse to war and renounce it as an instrument of national policy that is to say, as the instrument of personal spontaneous and independent political action, in which they take initiative and not of action in which they find themselves involved by the application of a treaty such as the Covenant of League of Nations or any other treary registered with the League of Nations, and they engage themselves under these conditions to make no attack or invasion one against another."

SOLUTION OF DISPUTES.

Secondly the solution of all disputes and differences will be sought by entirely peaceful means. The third article lays down that any breach of the treaty will release the high contracting parties from the obligations with regard to the guilty party. The fourth article makes clear that the present treaty in no way nullifies the obligations consequent on previous treaties The fifth says that the treaty will be proposed to all powers and will only become binding after it has been unanimously accepted, unless agreement to the contrary is reached. The sixth article deals with conditions of partication of treaty.—Reuter.

THE PROPOSED PARSI SCHOOL

(Continued from page 6.)

text books and catechism but by means of daily sermons preached by pious and learned Zoroastrians not mere linguists and philologists—but men of faith and devotion whose words, fired by their Zoroastrian beliefs, go direct to the hearts of the students and arouse in them that religious fervour, the seeds whereof are (praise be to Ahuramazda) present in the heart of every Parsi youth.

PERSIAN HISTORY.

Moral lessons should be opened with appropriate Avestan texts and illustrated, inter alia, by episodes from the Shahnameh and from the lives of great Zoroastrians, ancient and modern. Persian history should be compulsory and should serve to fan the spirit of Parseeism in the young hearts of the students. The glorious achievements of their ancestors, the Peshdadians and Kaganians, the Hakhamnians, Arshkanians and Sassanians, devoutly presented should fill the young boys with legitimate pride in the brilliant past of their race and create in their hearts a burning desire to be worthy of the great traditions of their renowned ancestors. The noble and self-sacrificing deeds of Parsis in India might fittingly be recited to complete this training and the boys would be glad and anxious to follow the Zoroastrian rules of prayer, Kushti and purity in their daily lives, rules which enabled their ancestors to earn renown and glory for their race. If the holidays are fixed along Zoroastrian lines, the Hamkaras, the Jashans, Muktad etc., it would, in my opinion, be helpful in promoting the spirit of Zoroastrian in the institution.

ON PARSI CULTURAL LINES.

This, let it be always remembered, is to be a Parsi School and its object should be to train Parsi youths along their own cultural lines, those lines of religious faith and fervour, of purity and sacrifice, of industry, courage and enterprise, of charity and benevolence that have brought credit to the Parsi name. I may be pardoned for giving the warning—useless though it might be,—of avoiding the false ideas prevalent in certain quarters that the salvation of the Parsi lies in Westernising, him, body, soul and spirit. That would be the surest way to destruction and ignominy. For no nation, much less an ancient one like ours, could afford to throw overboard the ancient culture on which it has been reared for centuries and to thrive on a skin-deep imitation of any foreign culture. That in this vast land of India, amidst the teeming masses of our sister communities, we, a handful of Parsis should have held our own for 12 centuries and earned credit for enterprise, industry, intelligence, initiative and charity is enough to show that there is ample Parsi material of untold value to build upon. Those renowned ancestors of ours who in India have brought fame to our Community were able to do so because they were pious, faithful and true Zoroastrians and it is my devout prayer that those in whose hands the guidance of this promising institution is placed shall adopt the right methods of training Parsi youth along Zoroastrian lines and bringing out the best Parsi elements within them, instead of making them poor imitation Westerners.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS.

When this has been said the most vital question involved in this matter has been dealt with. A few suggestions only remain. Mental training should be so given as to avoid cramming, stimulate original thinking and develop the powers of reasoning, comparison and judgment, besides a good memory.

DIGNITY OF MANUAL LABOUR.

The dignity of manual labour has got to be impressed on our boys. Many of them are labouring under the false impression that if they have been attending schools and colleges it would be 'infra dig' for them to undertake any work involving manual labour. The sooner their minds are disabused of this harmful notion the better will it be for the race. There is nothing so noble, so healthy and so elevating as manual labour and the truth had better be impressed upon them that-

Honor and shame from no condition rise.

Act well your part, there all the honor lies.

HABIT OF OBSERVATION.

Nature study and observation are matters that also resuire special looking after. Our boys are sadly lacking in these and the habit of close and careful observation and the pleasure of studying the phenomena and creations of Nature should prove of great service. A general idea should be imparted of the laws of health—a true Zoroastrian's life is so arranged that physical and healthgiving purity is an essential part of it—of the preservation of the eyes and the teeth, of first-aid and such other useful subjects. Gymnastics on the old lines I have found very useful in building up a strong and healthy body. Games and sports should, of course, form an important part of the curriculum and should besides providing a healthy and vigorous body inculcate a sense of fairplay, develop quick judgment, co-operation, the joyous facing of defeat and a true sportsmanlike spirit all of which are of such great value in life. The boys should be taught to imitate the industry and enterprise of their ancestors and to give up morbid notions of ease, luxury and enjoyment which they have recently imbibed.

In concluding I will once more express the deep debt of gratitude in which Sir Cowasji has placed our community and fervently pray that 'under proper guidance' the institution for which he has donated the princely sum of 15 lacs of rupees may prove a real blessing to our community by training Parsi boys into true, loyal and devout Zoroastrians, doing credit to their community in whatever walks of life are opened out before them.

GAME AFTER RESUMPTION

LONDON, April 21.

On resumption, Puddefoot twice missed narrowly. Crawford ran out, and saved from Brown. It was now raining, and light was bad. From a freekick for Huddersfield, Kelly shot over the bar. Kelly hurt his leg soon afterwards, and was carried off the field, but returned after two minutes limping badly. He changed places with Jackson, who secured the ball from a scramble, and hit the post the ball rolling along the line into the net.

Kelly and Jackson then resumed in their original positions. This goal acted as a stimulant to Huddersfield and both sides went all out. McLean was kicked in the face but carried on. Healless then passed to Puddefoot who shot inches wide. The same player repeated his effort soon afterwards and netted, but he was ruled offside. Six minutes from the finish, Roscamp gained possession, and Huddersfield appealed for offside, and did not attempt to stop him. Roscamp also stopped, but the referee waved him on the latter proceeding to score in the easiest manner. Blackburn were attacking when the final whistle was given. Rovers winning by three goals to one—Reuter's Special.

INTRODUCTION OF OPIUM IN CHINA

BRITAIN'S RESPONSIBILITY

PRESENT SITUATION WORSE THAN 20 YEARS AGO

LONDON, April 21.

Mr. Lyall made an impressive statement before the Opium Advisory Committee on the situation in China He said that opium revenue in Shanghai District was two millions sterling annually The situation with regard to morphine was worse than twenty years ago. And incalculable harm had been done. The people were convinced that Britain was responsible for the introduction of opium in China.

Mr. Lyall recognised that Japan was doing everything possible to stop smuggling but there were many difficulties in the way.

NOT MISTRESS OF HER OWN HOUSE.

Mr. Chao emphasised China's policy of prohibition though he admitted slackness in carrying it out, but China was not mistress of her own house, and it was difficult to control foreign concessions asd nationals. Mr. Chao gave large figures of imports of morphine, heroin and cocaine into China and mentioned that Chinese Authorities had seized 1,400 kilos of opium and large quantities of narcotics.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS CONTINUE IN PHILIPPONOLIS

VICTIMS' MISERIES INCREASED BY HEAVY RAIN AND COLD

LONDON, April 22.

Sofia.—Earthquake shocks accompanied by underground rumblings continued in Philipponolis and the rest of the devastated regions throughout the night on 20th April and yesterday Heavy rain and severe cold added to the miseries of the earthquake victims camping in tents and huts.—Reuter.

TWO MEN SHOT DEAD

SERIOUS AFFRAY IN BAGHDAD

SEQUEL TO ELECTION DISPUTE

LONDON, April 21.

Baghdad.—Following an election dispute between the two groups of the supporters of the opposing political parties, a serious affray occurred at Baghdad at midnight. Two men were shot dead and three were removed to hospital with stabbing injuries. Ten arrests have been made. Personal hostility rather than deep-seated political prejudices are believed to be responsible for the quarrel.—Reuter's Special.

If new glass tumblers are put into cold water and brought to the boil, they do not crack so easily in use..

The bristles of tortoiseshell and silver-backed hair brushes may be cleaned by rubbing them with flour that has been slightly warmed. This removes all grease.

To polish tortoiseshell: Use soft green soap and French chalk, rubbing vigorously and firmly for some time. If you do not get a good result at once, repeat the process.

To remove ink stains from white articles, linen, calico, etc.,—cover the mark well before washing, with mixed mustard, allowing to it soak in. Then wash and boil in the usual way, and all traces of the ink will have disappeared.

A LONDON LETTER

MORE ABOUT ZINOVIEF LETTER HOAX

EVIDENCE OF FORGERY

(From a Special Contributor).

By AIR MAIL.

LONDON, April 6.

RUSSIAN ORDERS IN GERMANY.

"Man and Metal" (Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, 76 Swinton St., London, monthly As. 2) prints a statement from Mr. W. P. Coates that orders for engineering and metal goods valued at more than 12 1/4 million pounds sterling have been placed with Germany by Russia last year. He declares that British engineering products are preferred by Russia, but that this preference cannot surmount the hindrances and discouragements created by the present British Government. Germany to-day occupies the first place in exports to Russia, chiefly because its Government has preserved diplomatic relations and has applied a scheme of guaranteed credit to Germany-Russian trade.

CAPITAL IN ENGLAND.

Mr. W. H. Lewin, the Individualist (not to be confounded with Lenin,) runs counter to the popular opinion that the subscription lists of new companies are evidence of an immense fund of free capital in this country. He declares that the bulk of new holdings is effected by the use of bank credits, and even by the sale of securities. The fictitious use of bank credit, with the object only of speculating on the speedy sale of the holding which was never seriously contemplated as an investment, has been in the past an easy job. In the United States it got to such a pitch that the bankers resolved to regulate and practically refuse this form of guarantee. The result was that gambling prices on the financial market went down with a rush. In London the Big Four have resolved to review the situation in the same light, and already there is a marked effect on the speculative market. Mr. W. H. Lewin gives a very modest estimate of the amount of real capital available in this country at this moment.

"THE RED LETTER".

A genial Doctor has thrown out the proposal to the Bolsheviks that they should frankly admit that the Zinovief Letter was genuine. He says that if this "Comrade Lynchpin or whoever he is" would admit that he received the letter from Zinovief, it would be a "beau geste". It would be more than that; it would be salvation to the Government! For their rank assertion of the authenticity of this already legendary bogey is meeting every day with irresistible proofs of the clumsy falsehood of the whole affair.

The previously known history of this affair, which is as full of dark and dreadful blood-curdling statements as the Dreyfus affair, is summed up in an excellent and lucid brochure "the zinovief Letter" published by the comunist Bookshop, but that of course is dismissed as "prejudiced". The "Monthly Circular" of the Labour Research Department for April contains a heavily-documented examination of "the Forged Zinovief Letter". It emphasises the following facts.

Mr. C. D. Im Thurn has, according to Mr. Baldwin to the "Times" stated that on October 8th 1924, he met a Russian business man who told him that this letter existed. On the 9th he received a "complete copy" of this letter, but not the original, from the same Russian business man. "Im Thurn", a name which sounds truly British, decided to bring "the facts" (a copy of an alleged letter, to the notice of the Government Department. Also, to communicate the latter to the Press directly his Russian friend could wind up his "business" and bolt. This he proposed to do by handing the (copy) letter to the "Daily Mail", by the curious means of handing it to a City friend who was in touch with the Daily Mail.

In the evening of October 22, 1924, Mr. Thomas Marlowe, then editor of "The Daily Mail",, receives message from his old and trusted friend unnamed of course, that there was a Zinovief Letter in London, and that it had been circulated on that day to the Foreign Office, the Home Office, the Admiralty and the War office. (As it was a fabrication, and had neither been sent to nor received by the alleged addresses, it ought also to have been "circulated to the Post Office". The editor now rang up "another friend" and asked him to try to get a copy. He did not think he could. Mr. Marlowe begged him to try. He then "promised that if he could obtain the approval of a third person" (Great Scott, where are we driving to in the dark?) "he would send me a copy through the post." Half an hour later "still another" "friend" called with "the letter in his pocket" (i.e. a copy of the copy), but he could not agree to its publication till he had consulted—guess whom? Why! "a friend." On October 23, Mr. Marlowe got a copy, whether from a friend, enemy, or neutral, is not stated. The same afternoon he found another copy in this letter box. "This copy differed from the other copy."

"BLIND FOLK" WHO "WON'T SEE".

This alleged Letter contained internal evidence of being a forgery. It was drawn up by people unfamiliar even with the title of the organisations from which it was supposed to be sent. For all that, the Conservative Party and the Liberal Party have always said it was genuine. We have heard this maintained by people who cannot repeat the purport of the letter. The Labour Goverament, before it resigned, appointed a Committee consisting of MacDonald, Henderson, Lords Parmoor and Haldane, and this Committee found it impossible on the evidence before them to come to a positive conclusion on the subject of its authenticity. One perceives at once the vital difference between Tory-Liberal and Labour officials.

EVIDENCE OF FORGERY

In May 1925, the Labour Party appointed another Committee, and on receiving its report in the autumn of that year decided that the weight of the evidence was to the effect that the letter was a forgery. According to the Manchester Guardian, the Trade Union Congress Delegation to Russia made a report on the question, having been given access to the relevant archives and had secured evidence that satisfied it that the Red Letter was a forgery.

Neither the Government nor the "Daily Mail" said what purported to be an original letter. Every person who declared he had seen a copy has refused to say where he obtained it, or whence anyone obtained it. However, the trial took place in Germany, in February 1928, of a man named Anton Schreck. Two witnesses stated quite independently that Schreck was the forger of the "Red Letter", and that he forged it at an address in Anhalte 'Strasse, Berlin. Schreck denied it but he was convicted of other forgeries and of espionage and sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment.

And Mr. A. Inkpin is to say that the letter was received by his now dead comrade, Mr. Arthur McManus, to save the face of Mr. Baldwin and his friends. Quite to the contrary, Mr. Inkpin has consistently repudiated it and to the time of his death Mr. McManus said the affair was a forgery and never received by him.

HESITANCY AND HONESTY.

The admission of Mr. Marlowe that two copies which he said differed one from the other is an indication of their value. One copy actually placed the name of the supposed recipient of the letter along with that of Zinovieff as the sender of the letter! The halting and uncertain verdict of MacDonald on this letter is the most unsatisfactory thing of this unsavoury history. As an anti-Red he acted as though he wanted to believe a thing that was discreditable to the Reds. Now, in opposition, he vaguely hints at "Europe being flooded with forgeries". The Labour Research Department draws attention to the fact that, on the other hand, leading members of the Labour Party such as Lord Thomson, Sidney Webb and Maxton declared the letter a forgery.

EXPLORERS AND FILMERS RADIO NEWS.

Marconi's send us an interesting memorandum on the Court Treatt expedition, in which Major and Mrs. Court Treatt are engaged, accompanied by Mr. E. S. Hinds. Its objects are the making of two films for a British Company, and exploration and investigation through a part of Central East Africa. One of the films is to picture animal life, and the other will fake-up the history of a tribe from "its first beginnings" and struggles for existence, is to be in direct touch with London by wireless, for which purpose a small short-wave transmitting set is being designed by the Marconi Company. The region to which Major and Mrs. Court Treatt are making is a tract of 60,000 square miles of practically unknown country in the Western Sudan said to be "uninhabited". From this far-away spot they will send back messages for which a London man who is a wireless expert will listen-in every night. The wireless set used by the explorers will be of special design and will work on a wavelength of about 30 metres. When from time to time the explorers move camp they will easily be able to carry the wireless transmitter with them, as it is being of light weight and of firm construction in order to withstand the rough handling and buffeting of jungle and desert travel.

THE ALL-PARTIES CONFERENCE.

The "Daily Herald" (London) of April 4th, contained a report of the wonderful reforms guaranteed by the draft constitution drawn up at New Delhi. It included in the liberties guaranteed by this "Commonwealth Constitution" "the right of organisation." By the same mail from which this glowing synopsis had been prepared the full report had also arrived, and the following letter was sent to the "Daily Herald" by Mr. Arthur Field, as Secretary of the Indian National Agency.

The report which was reproduced by you in your issue of 4th instant, stated that the so-called "All Parties' Conference" at New Delhi included in its draft Constitution "the right of organisation" for Labour.

While a verbal recognition of rights for workers and peasantry was unanimously agreed to, a Labour representative put this to the test by demanding the recognition of the legal right to strike. This was rejected by a majority of the Conference.

The lip-affirmation of the "right of organisation" may be therefore regarded as on a level with the Baldwin trade union legislation. The workers will have the right to organise but no legal permission to use the organisation will be accorded.

It is kidding ourselves to accept this as any "guarantee of liberties". The workers of India have to press for all the liberties they will get from political leaders.

THE DETHRONED MAHARAJA.

The Gurucharan Defence Committee of London is not silenced by the terrible act of despotism which deprived the Maharaja of Nabha of his throne, of a great part of his revenue, and of what liberty of movement remained to him. In a circular they say.

"Intelligent readers will have suspected that there is another story behind this act of autocratic officialism. Their consideration is invited for a brief statement of the main facts in the series of events that has culminated in the above degradation." (These facts are then repeated, after which the circular proceeds:).

"A Travesty of parliamentary discussion occurred in connection with a part of the Maharaja's grievances. The constitutional fiction is constantly proclaimed that the acts of the bureaucracy of India are subject to the control of the Imperial Parliament. Not even a pretence of Parliamentary discussion or control has been offered or accorded in connection with the drastic acts of dethroning the Maharaja of Nabha, removing him to a distant place of residence, with reduced income, and enthroning the Tikka Sahib, his heir-apparent, at the helpless age of eight years."

A RECORD OF AUTOCRACY.

The pressure exercised upon the Maharani to enforce her acquiescence is then alluded to, and the Committee adds:

"The acts which have converted another Indian State into a personal domain of the autocratic Government of India would justify a challenge by every English politician who defends the theoretical bases of British Government. They equally deserve the watchful protest of every Indian. There is no representative body of Indian popular opinion but condemns these and similar actions and calls for their cancellation and the restoration of the Maharaja of Nabha."

DEFENCE OF GURUCHARAN.

The interesting circular proceeds:

"Some time ago, when the legitimate grievances of the Maharaja of Nabha called for British discussion and equitable satisfaction, a Defence Committee was formed in London.

The Ruler had assumed a designation afterwards applied as an honorific title by the people of the State and co-religionists, "Gurucharan." "Literally, safe of the foot of the Guru; Anglice, Humblest Servant at the feet of the tenth spiritual leader of the Sikhs, Guru Gobind Singh. The Defence Committee was therefore entitled the Gurucharan Defence Committee. The Gurucharan Defence Committee now appeals for the active support of all lovers of justice. They desire to create a zealous body of investigators and lovers of equity—without distinctions of Party or of religious opinion."

MR. LUPTON AND THE PEASANTS.

Mr. Arnold Lupton, author of "Happy India" and editor of "the Individualist" (7 Victoria Street, Westminster, London S.W. Rs. 2 per annum), refers in his April issue to "Socialism at work in Russia", as fallows:—

"The London papers have lately been describing the measures taken by the Russian Government to allow the peasants to throw the whole of local taxation on the richer men of the villages, and so force them to sell corn. Now we hear of a movement among the peasants to limit their sowings, so as not to be taxable at the higher rate. To do the Soviets justice, this is the peasants' reply to the general policy of their rulers, and not to this particular measure; for their action has already affected production. This statement comes from the Pravda, as quoted by the Paris Temps, and if it is correctly quoted, it is official, as no other news can be printed in Russia. There is in Russia no more than 42 per cent. of the seed required for this year's sowings. The Government stores, required for feeding the towns as well as for export, amounted in January, 1927, to 422 million 'poods' of grain, and January, 1928, to only 300 million 'poods'. This means that in case of a crop failure there will be another famine like that of five years ago. Had the peasant been left to himself, he would have stored the grain either for higher prices or for famine. If he stores it under the present Government, he cannot be sure of having it when he needs."

Thomas Bear & Sons (India), Ltd.
(Incorporated in England.)

AMERICAN DRY GOODS MARKET

HAND TO MOUTH BUYING

During the early part of the last week cables were received indicating some labour trouble in New Bradford mills. The following report dated 20th ultimo from "The Christian Science Monitor" will help readers about present situation of Dry Goods markets:

There was no pronounced trend in either direction. Dullness in the early part of the week was followed by a little activity in the middle of the week when some sellers cleaned up some of their surplus stocks at slight concessions, but when buyers tried to place larger orders at the same levels they were unable to do so.

Print cloth trading was for small amounts. In the middle of the week a few good-sized orders were taken at concessions, as, for instance, 64x60s sold usually at 7-1|2 cents but in the mid-week some sold for 7-3|8 cents, although when buyers, stimulated by the rise in cotton near the end of the week, tried to place more orders at that figure the mills refused to take orders under 7-1|2 cents so with 68x72; about 3000 thousand pieces sold at 8-3|8 cents, but the balance of the orders were at 8-1|2 cents. Quick delivery 80 squares brought 10-7|8 cents, and April delivery of the same construction sold for 10-3|4 cents.

A few sales of sheetings amounting to as much as 100,000 yards each were made but most of the orders were for small amounts: 40-inch, 2.85-yard sold for 10-3|4 cents and 10-7|8 according to the make, and 37-inch 4.00-yard at 7-5|8 cents; 56x60s 4.00-yard brought 8-7|8 cents with mills refusing offered contracts at concessions; 40 squares, 6.15-yard sold generally at 5-3|8 cents, although some sales were put through at 5-1|2 cents.

FINE GOODS ARE QUIET.

Pajama checks were quiet, with 78x80 selling at 8-7|8 and 88 squares at 10-1|2c. Drills were quoted at 8-1|4c. net for 37-inch 3.95-yard; 30-inch 3.25-yard usually brought 9-1|2c., although 200,000 yards were reported sold at 9-1|4c.

In the fine goods division and the week was rather quieter than recent ones, with broadcloths easily the favourite construction. It is said that some of the finer makes are sold for three or four weeks ahead. Quieg delivery 128x68s. brought 16-1|2c., and 144x76s. two-ply 100s around 36c.

Combed voiles moved moderately with the hard twist variety most in demand at 10-1|4c. for 60x56s. Very light trading was done in the fancy voiles. Celanese voiles are moving very quietly, with the most interest exhibited in those mixtures using finer denier or multiple fiber yarns.

A few pongees sold in small lots at better prices than last week, as for instance, 72x100s., 7.00-yard brought 12-3|4c., compared with 12 cents the previous week.

Fine lawns were moderately active, spot 72x68s., 9.50-yard sold for 11c up to 11-1|2c; 80 squares 9.00-yard brought 12c. for spot delivery and 76x72s. 11 cents by 11-1|4c., while 8.50- yard 88x80s sold for 12-3|4c.

Silk and cotton mixtures had a very quiet week, with 96x64s canton bringing 13-3|4c for spot delivery. Sateens are unchanged in price with very little movement.

BECOMING A PRINT MARKET.

This season is developing into a predominately print cloth market. Printers have been able to imitate many of the fine woven fabrics by using the combed broadcloths, printed in floral and geometrical designs. Printed batistes and fine dimities have sold better than the low grade voiles. The higher class voiles printed to imitate linens have had a good sale for use as coats and dresses. Celanese prints are also popular, especially those woven with multiple filament yarns.

This prevailing popularity of fine printed fabrics has the effect of slowing up the demand for the fancy woven fine goods. These goods cannot be bought in the open market, as they are made to order several months ahead of the season, whereas sateens, lawns and broadcloths, both carded and combed, pongees and voiles of such standard plain woven constructions can be had at short notice.

The reports of the first month of the year showed that the mills had not yet curtailed sufficiently and more curtailment is said to have been put into effect, at least in the northern mills. Curtailment in the fine goods division is now reported as averaging about 25 per cent throughout the country, but it is said to be fully 30 per cent. of the full loomage of the New Bedford mills. In the coarse goods and print cloth mills of Fall River it is said to be fully 70 per cent.

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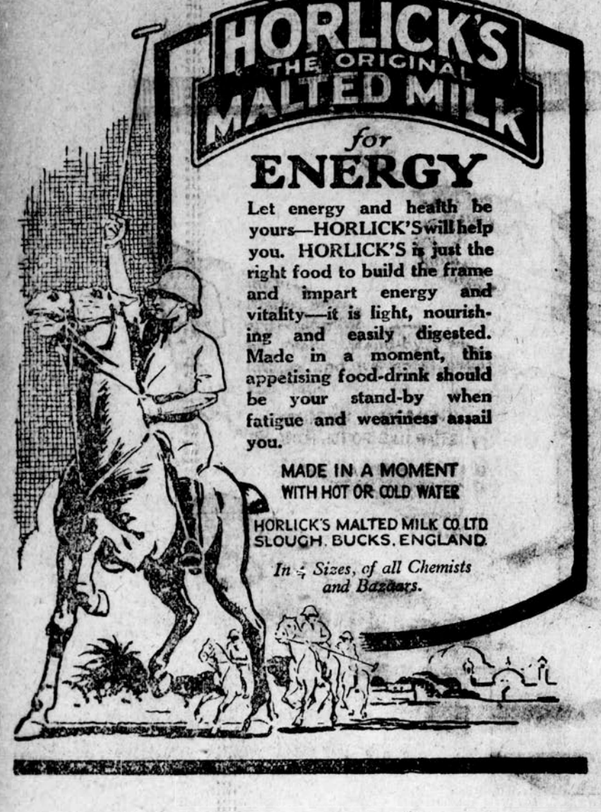
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PROTECTION OF OIL INDUSTRY

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER'S REPRESENTATION TO GOVT.

NEED FOR EXTENSION OF PERIOD

The Press communique issued by the Tariff Board in connection with the inquiry about the Oil Industry says:—(a) that representations of the puublic should reach them by the 24th of this month and (b) that no oral evidence could be taken of the public.

NEED OF ORAL EVIDENCE OF PUBLIC.

This it seems is due to want of sufficient time at their disposal. It is very difficult for the public to send their representations without knowing the grounds on which the Oil Industry have asked for protection. The correspondence so far published between the Oil Companies and the Government of India does not give any information to the public as to the grounds on which protection is sought. It is essential that the public should first know what the Oil Companies' case is and thereafter formulate their views from the point of view of the consumer as also of the tax-payer. It is also not fair that the public should not be examined orally for want of time. Under these circumstances the Committee consider that time given to the Tariff Board for submitting the report should be extended to the end of October instead of 1st July as at present.

Considering the strong financial position of the Companies producing oil this would not cause them any serious hardship and the Tariff Board would be able with this extension of four months' time to do justice to the enquiry.

EXTENSION TILL OCTOBER.

The Committee submit that these rate-wars are as a rule of short duration but the opportunity offered for the enquiry on such occasion should not be lost to make a thorough enquiry which should be useful for various purposes, one amongst them being that when the rate war ends and the Oil Companies join hands and try to put up oil prices again the public and the Government should have full data before them to prevent such combines or trusts from squeezing the public by anti-trust legislation or by other methods. The Committee, therefore, submit that for reasons given above the time should be extended to the end of October and that among the terms of reference should be included the cost of production of all the Oil Companies which should be fully gone into.

ANTI-MILITARIST MOVE

A CALL TO YOUTHS BY PACIFIST ORGANISATION

The Weltjugendliga (WJL), a pacifist youth organization which is not only against all wars but also against military training and service as preparation for man-slaughter has the aim to connect the youths of the world.

The Berlin representative of the League asks all youths—intellectuals, students and workmen—in the Asiatic and African countries and especially in India who are interested in the objects of the League to report themselves to Mr. Alfred Oehmke, Berlin N. 24, Grosse Hamburgerster, 4 for the purpose of correspondence with its members in all parts of the world.

The League will put them into touch with its members in any desired part of the world.

All that is required of intending correspondents is (1) name, age, calling, and address language in which the correspondence can be carried on (2) special subjects in which the correspondent is interested, (3) nation of the partner desired.

The League wants sincere anti-militarists and pacifists who do not want any kind of murder, slow or rapid, whether by own native lords nor by foreign masters.

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A series of tests carried out at Washington State College (U.S.A.) to determine the rate of wear of tyres over various types of roads surface showed that the average tyre will go more than six times as far on concrete as on ordinary macadam.

It was found that the average distances travelled before failing of one type of tyre under constant load and speed on four kinds of road were as follows.—

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CZECHOSLOVAK BUSINESS STEADY

PRAGUE FAIR SUCCESSFUL

460,000 buyers visited the International Sample Fair at Prague which closed its doors last Sunday, after a week of feverish business activity in which 39 nations took part. Results were favourable in nearly all branches, thus reflecting the increase of industrial production, which took place during the last few months. For the first time after the war Czechoslovak production passed the pre-war level and continued on its road towards greater prosperity. The sound condition of the Czechoslovak market is also revealed by the rising standard of living of the population with bank deposits rapidly rising and an active foreign trade balance while unemployment has become practically non-existent.

A notable feature of the Spring Fair was the presence of numerous buyers from America, who came mostly to buy glass, china, shoes, linen and all sorts of novelties. Other overseas countries were also represented. On account of the general recovery in Central Europe, neighbouring countries, viz., Germany, Austria and Hungary, as well as Yougoslavia and Roumania sent the greatest number of buyers.

The importance of Czechoslovakia as an outlet for foreign goods was emphasized by the organisation of a special United States Pavilion, placed under the supervision of American Commercial Attache Elbert Baldwin.

The next Fair, which will be held from September 23 to 30, will present many noteworthy features. Not only have already announced their intention to organise official exhibits France, Spain, U. S. S. R., Roumania, Brazil and Colombia. The Fair will also coincide with the opening of the new Permanent Fair Building, which will be not only the biggest building in Czechoslovakia, but the greatest permanent samples exhibition of the world at the same time. It will house sample rooms open during the whole year and will thus afford a permanent opportunity for foreign buyers who will be dispensed from the necessity of travelling many days through the country in order to visit the different manufacturing centres.

ORGANISATION OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

A STUDY ON INTERNATIONAL BASIS

The International Labour Office has recently published a report on the representation and organisation of agricultural workers. This is the first time that the subject has been studied on an international basis.

It is common knowledge that Part XIII of the Treaty of Peace provides for the protection of agricultural as well as industrial workers, and that the Court of International Justice has given a formal interpretation of the Treaty in this sense. By virtue of decision and of the general principles of Part XIII, agricultural workers have a claim to be represented in the different organs of the International Labour Organisaton. On the other hand, the special character of agricultural labour and the infinite variety of categories of agricultural workers in every country render the representation and organisation of such workers exceedingly complicated and difficult. It is for that reason that the Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference held in Geneva in 1925 invited the Office to prepare the report which has just been issued.

The report gives in the first place an objective account of the conditions which exist to-day. It gives the history of the representation of agricultural workers in the International Labour Organisation, a definition of the term "agricultural worker" in the light of national legislation and custom, a study of the classification of agricultural workers, and an enquiry into the position of agricultural trade unionism in the following twenty-eight countries: Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa.

LATE PROF. T. K. BAKHSHI

C. P. GOVERNMENT'S APPRECIATION

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, April 16.

The Director of Public Instruction and Secretary to Government, Central Provinces in an Obituary notice states that the Local Government has heard with deep regret the news of the sudden death of Rai Bahadur Tarit Kanti Bakhshi. Except for a short period in 1925 when he acted as Principal of the Victoria College of Science, Rai Bahadur Bakhshi was for nearly 22 years Professor of Chemistry at the Government College, Jubbulpore, now known as the Robertson College. During this period he impressed his personality on many generations of students and his loss will be keenly felt in many homes. The Local Government desires to express its sincere sympathy with his relatives in their bereavement.

POST GRADUATE OR RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIP.

The King Edward Memorial Society, C. P. and Berar invites applications from the graduates of the University of Nagpur and bonafide residents of the C. P. and Berar for the award of one post-graduate or research scholarship tenable for two years in the United Kingdom or in the foreign countries. The scholarship shall be of the value of £300 per annaum.

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KISANLAL MURDER CASE

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

NEW DELHI, April 20.

The preliminary enquiry into the Kisanlal murder case in which one Abdul Latif is charged with the murder of Kisanlal, a foot constable of Meerut, when the latter attempted to arrest him commenced this morning before Mr. E. S. Lewis, the City Magistrate. Nine prosecution witnesses were examined and the accused was committed to the sessions.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The accused in a statement denied that he fired the shots, and also denied the ownership of the pistols and cartridges. He denied murdering Kishanlal, but admitted having run towards the fort over the sands, pursued by the witnesses, including the deceased, and Muhammad Amin arrested him. He stated that he, along with a friend from Bareilly, was passing over Jumna Bridge, when Khumani recognised him and asked him where he was going. He replied that he was going to Ghaziabad where he resided. His companion counselled that they should hurry back as they had been recognised. He drew out a pistol, threatened the police, and they safely passed over the bridge. Later on, Kishanlal was killed, but he did not know how and by whose shot. He did not know that he was wanted by the police.

It is alleged that the accused participated in nineteen dacoities and that he had six murders against his name. Six persons alleged to be members of the gang to which he is stated to belong have been arrested since his arrest, but the alleged leader of the gang Shergul is still at large. A. P.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. RAWALPINDI

The following is the list of passengers by the P. and O. s.s. 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GANDHIJI'S EVENING PRAYERS

THE TRANQUILLITY OF THE ASHRAMA

"Though the name of Mahatma Gandhi, foremost figure in the Nationalist Movement of India, is heard throughout the world, his personality is more or less obscure to western eyes". The following article, says the "New York Times Magazine", reveals the man himself as he appeared to two American women travellers who visited him recently.

(BY NELLIE LEE HOLT.

"Though the name of Gandhi, foremost figure in the Nationalist movement of India, is heard throughout the world, his personality is more or less obscure to Western eyes. This article reveals the man himself as he appeared to two American women travellers who visited him recently.

My mother and I had been the guests, at Sabarmati in Western India, of a tiny, shrunken Hindu woman who bears with unaffected dignity the great title Mrs. Mohandas K. Gandhi. Now we were journeying to Wardha, in the Central Provinces, the favourite ashram, or retreat, of Gandhi himself. We changed trains at Surat. Some one there was calling my name. It was the station master with a telegram. We read with delight, "American friends, welcome. Gandhi."

It was dark when we reached Wardha. We rode through the village to the ashram three miles away. We approached an open meadow, interrupted by two rows of low-roofed cottages and, at some distance, a large white building which stalked out of the darkness like a ghost. The first story of this building, the ashram proper, was low and broad. The upper story was like a little box set on top of one five times its size. In the window of the upper room shone a light.

"Bapu" is still working," the young men said to each other; and we knew that "Bapu" was that untiring, fearless Hindu, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.

Now my mother and I were alone in our room in Satyagrah ashram, directly below the room where Bapu was at work. Our light was the lantern we had carried from the station. Our room had white-washed walls, two beds, which were really low tables without mattresses; two shelves to suffice for a dressing table, and two windows, unglassed, with iron bars and shutters of broad boards. The place sank into deep quiet save for the heavy breathing of the sleeping ashramites outside and the yelp of a jackal in the field near by.

At 3-30 in the morning a bell rang out like a fire alarm, awakening us for the meditation at 4 o'clock. Lights of lanterns danced like fireflies as they were carried across the meadow. The ashramites gathered on the wide balcony. The sky was yet flecked with stars. The lanterns, turned low, lined the edge of the balcony beside a row of sandals; the ashramites do not approach the place of the meditation with covered feet.

MORNING AT THE ASHRAM.

Thirty men and boys and eight women squatted in a semicircle around a small mattress placed before the wall of the building. Their thin, brown shoulders were wrapped in white blankets; their slender legs were rough with cold. They sat with their backs hunched their heads bowed forward, their eyes closed. From the adjoining side of the balcony came a Hindu wearing only a loin cloth and seeming not to mind the cold air on his flesh. He carried a lantern, a large, worn book and an alarm clock. He sat down and put the alarm clock on the cement beside him, the lantern and his book in front of him. He was Vinova, manager of the ashram and one of the greatest Hindu scholars of Sanskrit.

Two young men placed cushions on the mattress beside me. Then a gaunt figure wrapped in a home-spun blanket and walking on wooden-soled sandals that clattered on the cement came from the inner room and squatted on the cushions. I could not see his face, for it was lowered within the high folds of the blanket. I could see only the top of his shaved head, which bulged above large protruding ears. Vinova read from the Hindus' sacred book, the Bhagavad Gita, and to the monotonous accompaniment of muffled drums chanted hymns of welcome to the day. Gandhi sat before his followers in repose, like the Buddha.

After the hour of meditation we went to the open well to draw water for our baths. It was heated in large iron kettles over an open fire. The men preferred cold water, which they poured on their bodies, slapping themselves as they dashed it over their copper skin. They washed their soiled garments and stretched them out on the fence to dry. All the while they were chewing short sticks, and by the time they had finished bathing they had made of them little brushes with which they rubbed their teeth. Their toilet thus simply made, they were ready for the first food of the day, boiled goat's milk and wafers of hand-cracked wheat.

The two young men who had met us at the station came to escort us to breakfast. They were men of dignity and high caste. One had studied for seven years at Oxford; the other was the secretary to Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, merchant prince of Wardha and builder of this retreat for Gandhi and his follwers. Before the rise of the non-co-operation movement Seth Jamnalal enjoyed the wealth leisurely. Since his association with Gandhi he and his family, a wife and two daughters, have lived as ascetics and given their profits from their cotton mills to the Nationalist cause.

FOR A MORNING WALK.

Seth Jamnalal was our host at breakfast in one of the low-roofed cottages where we squatted on the grass matting around a basket of plantains, guavas, tangerines and pumaloes. We were finishing our tea when he arose abruptly and turned to the door. He spoke quietly and with awe. "Bapu has come."

Outlined against the door was a straight, frail body whose dark skin and fleshless joints were partly covered with a short loin cloth and shawl. Under a long nose the muscles of his mouth pulled back into a smile and showed toothless gums. The deep eyes were moist with kindliness.

"Ah, ladies, be careful what you eat here. I don't wish for you to go hungry but I should hate for you to have indigestion." He chuckled as a baby does when it has been tickled. "Come with me for a walk in the meadow."

Like old friends at a reunion, Gandhi, the ashramites and their visitors walked along the road that cut across the field. The sun was full in our faces. The distant tingling of the bullock bells, the rapid rhythm of our walking, the wet folded grass of the meadow, the powdered earth of the road—all these beneath the opal mists of morning.

"The sweet smell of dust, it fills my heart with joy." Mahatma Gandhi breathed deeply in ecstasy. "But, think, of it, American contractors are here wanting to take it away. They want to macadamize our roads and connect our seven thousand villages. They hope to sell their automobiles as fast as they can produce them. Suppose they do. Then there will be no sweet smell of dust. And will our people be happier because distance has been eliminated? No!" He looked at us with sadness in his dark eyes.

"They will have a chance to become acquainted," I offered.

"Was Europe happier because she eliminated distance with her airplanes? She dropped bombs from them. There is more to life than increasing its speed."

We were soon well into the meadow. The path was carpeted with deep dust. Gandhi waded in it gleefully, boyishly. "I want to feel it between my toes," he said, taking off his sandals. His followers jostled one another playfully for the chance to carry them. He laughed at their scrambles and gave the sandals to a little boy who had been pushed out of the rivalry. We left our path to cross to another some distance away which led back to the ashram. The tough stems of withered grass whipped our legs and pulled threads from my silk hose. I untangled a leaf clinging to a shaggy thread.

"Nature is too sturdy for the thin threads of your vanity". Gandhi said, teasingly. He stopped short. He had stepped on a burr. His foot was bleeding. I offered him my handkerchief.

"No, no; it doesn't matter. I pay no attention to pain. Perhaps, though, I had better put on my sandals." We all tried to help him, but he thrust us away. "I can do it. These are my new sandals which a friend gave me. They are made of very soft leather. You see, I seldom wear leather sandals, because I can never be sure that they have been made from the hide of a cow that has died a natural death. These have been. It would be repulsive to me if I thought that I walked on the skin of a beautiful animal that had been slaughtered to flatter my vanity. The East has long held to the sanctity of all life. Jesus did not teach that, but I am sure he believed it."

We had returned to the ashram and stopped at the steps leading to Mr. Gandhi's upper room.

THE GANDHI CLOTH.

The ashramites ate the two meals of the day on an open porch in front of one of the cottages, assembling at 10 o'clock in the morning and 5 o'clock in the afternoon. We slipped into the routine of their lives. They tilled the fields, they cracked the wheat for their bread, they worked at the growing, ginning, carting, spinning and weaving the cotton; they were preparing to teach the villagers of India the making of khaddar, the Gandhi home-spun cloth. Young men of every caste, they are eager for the Nationalist cause of India and believe in Gandhi's policy of non-co-operation with the present Government and in boycotting foreign goods. Some of them have been educated abroad, others come from the Nationalist colleges; a few of them are the sons of poor villagers. Like Gandhi, they live the simple, rigorous ascetic life.

We sat along the walls of the house to eat. On the floor were brass trays with heaps of rice, boiled squash flavoured with lime juice, and broad puffy wafers made of cracked wheat. The boys ate lustily with their right hands alone. Without losing a grain they flipped the rice into their months. Mr. Gandhi did not eat with us; since his recent illness his physician has restricted his diet to fruit and boiled goat's milk.

In the afternoon we sat with Gandhi while he spun at his charkha, the small wooden spinning wheel in use in India for 2,000 years. The room was bare of furniture except for a heavy carpet, grass matting and a low desk, before which Gandhi sat on his mattress, which also served as his bed. The villagers came in groups to see him spin. Naturally they are interested in the person whom all India has honoured with the title of "Mahatma"—one united with the Universal Spirit.

THE HEART OF CHRISTIANITY.

They came quietly into his room and sat along the walls in a manner at once of reverence, curiosity and meditation. They were lowly folk wrapped in the threads of poverty and feeling the pangs of hunger. Several women knelt down before him, touched their foreheads to the floor, their hands to the soles of his feet, and then kissed their hands. Sometimes he smiled to them in recognition of their esteem. Oftener he did not notice it, for hero worship does not flatter him.

One young man from the village knelt for a long time before Mr. Gandhi and solemnly touched the sole of his foot. Then, without rising from his knees, he turned to me, touched his forehead to the floor before me, and reverently pressed the tips of his fingers against my foot. Because I was the guest of a Mahatma he deemed me worthy of a Mahatma's tribute.

We had been talking about the meditation hour. I asked Gandhi if meditation could be taught.

"It is a question of method", he replied. "In things of the spirit there is only one method of teaching. And that is something the teachers of all religions have too often forgotten. They have chosen to deal with numbers and in ideas. They can really teach only by example."

"What is the heart of Christianity?" I asked this kindly critic.

"Uttermost sacrifice, the triumph of the spirit over the flesh. The only method that is valid in the teaching of such a lesson is the pupils' unperceived observation of their teachers."

"But great teachers are rare. What is the first quality?"

"It is rare. . . . 'Sell all and follow me!' To my mind, the statement is literal. Teachers of Christianity are judged, as all men are, by their faults."

When Gandhi had finished his daily stint of spinning he pushed away the charkha. He looked at the crowd of villagers; fifty of them had wedged their way into his room. They squatted on the floor in every available space, dirty, hungry, superstitious people suffering from the fruits of their own idleness. He looked at them with pain and pity. He knew that, childlike, they would come to see him work. They had heard his advice with reverence; he had told them that they too should work. But on the morrow they would return to their favourite shade to loaf. Not without great difficulty can any one undo the mischief of centuries.

Seth Jamnalal was a patriot and an ashramite, but he was also a merchant-prince.

"We shall have a banquet for you", he said with a modestly almost apologetic. Gandhi interrupted. "Don't make these good people die. Mind you, don't give them chutney; it will burn their Western stomachs to cinders. And, mind, my Americans friends, don't begin to eat ginger root as if it were lettuce."

The hour before twilight, when the Hindus eat their second meal, the men of the ashram gathered with us for the banquet in a long, low room of a cottage. The floor was cement and divided lengthwise into three sections. The two outer parts were three or four inches higher than the centre, which was bordered by a narrow trough. Within this central part our places were laid—twenty-four wooden blocks about three inches high arranged in two long rows. Before them were our plates, banana leaves, and around them in white and red chalk were stenciled chickens with fan-shaped tails touching above the plate and with slender heads looking pertly at the head of a neighbour's chicken. Each plate was marked with a small pyramid of clay dusted with red chalk and holding a stick of burning incense. At the side of the incense were a brass goblet of water and a shallow brass bowl.

We sat on low wooden blocks tailor-fashion. The women and the servants looked in at the door. Seth Jamnalal's wife and two daughters served us. They wore saris of thin Indian silk brocade border with bands of gold thread. The mother had large gold hoops in her ears, and the daughters had nose ornaments, one a gold-circled diamond, the other a ruby. They carried the food between the two rows of the guests, literally walking on the table—the floor of the cottage. They passed the delicacies to each of the other guests, but my mother and I had not been admitted to their caste, consequently they placed our portions on our banana leaves; they would not directly hand us anything.

First they put on our broad leaves bread, crisp and thin, like potato chips; then sliced radishes coral-coloured; amber bars of ginger root which we nibbled judiciously; cold sliced potatoes dipped in yellow dhall and sprinkled with red pepper; chutney, golden brown in its thick syrup; chowchow, like little pieces jade and emerald mixed together; powdered spices, black, white, and crimson; heaps of downy rice, each grain whole and fluffy; a brass bowl of smooth junket; sweets, and cakes like lumps of marble. Last they filled the shallow bowl with hot cream soup flavoured with dhall, at once sour and sweet. We had no spoons. How should we eat the soup? We saw that Jumnalal dipped fingers full of rice into its foamy depth. Yes, that method worked well.

Jamnalal closed the banquet by ceremoniously rising and carrying his brass goblet full of water out of the cottage. The rest followed him; no one had touched his goblet until Jamnalal lifted his. We poured the water over one another's hands. Then a hush fell over the guests, who had been gay and chattering. The most formal moment had arrived. The two daughters carrying little trays with a mound of red powder on them, approached the two Americans. The elder daughter dipped a finger in the powder and carefully made red dots on our foreheads. The younger daughter did likewise; thus they welcomed us to the privileges of their household. We, in turn, gave them the Hindu woman's blessing, the wish that they might become the mothers of many sons.

In the evening Mr. Gandhi walked leisurely with his friends. We followed the road across the meadow. One of us carried a lantern to light the way back if we should be overtaken by the early Indian nightfall. The twilight made the moment tranquil. No one talked much. When we returned, Mr. Gandhi asked me to come to his room to wait for the evening meditation. He was tired. That day many of the followers had been to see him. The Nationalists' Congress was soon to meet, and plans were yet unsettled. He seemed, however, to wish to let his mind drift.

His upper room was too large for the light of one small lantern at the side of the low desk. He sat behind it on his mattress. Papers and clippings were scattered everywhere. Under the edge of the desk a green napkin was folded around sheets of accounting paper. He saw me looking at it and said. "That is my safe." At the head of the mattress was another napkin folded over pieces of khaddar. "That is my trunk", he added, smiling. I thought of all my luggage and envied his freedom.

The shawl he had worn on the walk slipped back from his thin brown breast. As I watched him breathe I felt the depth of his fatigue. His shoulders sagged despite his efforts to hold them upright. The muscles of his bony face sagged too, and under his long nose there was no smile.

"What does religion mean to you?" he asked.

"What my experience has taught me", I said.

"You may be correct. Who knows?" he rejoined. "Each man, according to his own light, manifests the truth. Yet no one manifests the truth completely, hence no one but an egoist would say, 'I have the truth.' No one but an egoist would so flatter or deceive himself. One religion suits you. Another suits me. They have each arisen from the searching of persons of similar temperaments after the truth. Neither is exactly right. But if you follow yours you will be satisfied in so far as you are capable, and I in so far as I am capable. My child, our ultimate goals are the same. Our paths are forever different."

Thus a sage of the East taught a young woman of the West.

Outside the open door his followers were assembling for the evening meditation. Their lanterns flickered as they set them in a row at the edge of the balcony. There was Jamnalal, princely in his home-spun; and there was Vinova, carrying his book and his clock. The little boys sat in a semi-circle before the door, watching Gandhi's secretary arrange the cushions. When Bapu went out to join them, there was a quietness and a fulness in the air.

The Mahatma's head was bowed, his eyes unseeing. Now and then the howl of a jackal punctuated the smooth incantation of Vinova. The young moon peered out of a bespangled sky, tolerant and tender. The tranquillity was heavy with age. It made us want to sleep and to let our breathing follow the steady rhythm of Vinova's hymn.

The stillness of the night had closed over the weary day. Mahatma Gandhi sat among his followers, silent, majestic, and at peace.

Under the Clock

(BY SIMPLEX.)

MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1928.

In the course of a brilliant lecture in Bombay on "The New Culture", Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer said that people who read newspapers first look at the headlines, then turn to the jokes and finally study the advertisements. His own preference he expressed at another meeting where he made a flattering allusion to the column "Under the Clock." That's a discriminating man.

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Headlines do make very interesting reading. For instance, "Increasing crimes in the city: Police make arrests on suspicion." It is arrestingly well put.

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But, of course, the "Indian National Herald" takes the cake for tipsy headlines. "Dr. Bia-u—Din's Plans" and "A Gruesome Tragage" ought to be enough for a sample.

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The "Herald's" news items are equally good. "The Swarajist members walked out as a result of which the motion was carried through without much difficulty." Why, when, where?

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We are told by the "Herald" that "The New Culture" was the title of an illumination and thought-provoking lecture by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer." They seem to be amid Diwali celebrations in Dalal Street.

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Talking of the "Herald" reminds me. The first year of its working has meant huge losses. I understand that the hardy old contention is urged that a paper which does not lose so much in the initial year is not worth while.

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It is understood that much resentment is felt against the "Chronicle" in certain quarters on account of its report of the "Herald's" financial position having been headed "Indian National Herald" and an early correction will be demanded. The proper thing ought to have been "Mr. Horniman's Paper", all in capital letters.

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An Unconfirmed Report.—Under the auspices of the Holy Pilgrims' Association, a public meeting was held last Thursday on the Chowpatty Sands to plead for the reduction of railway fares to Kodaikanal. Uncle Ben, who was unanimously voted to the chair, in the course of his preliminary remarks observed that their salvation depended on the pilgrimage. It was preposterous for the Railway Board authorities not to facilitate it to the utmost of their power. Why had they made the Railways State-owned? The South Indian Railway was under Company management, it was true, but then in view of the character of their demand, the Railway Board and Sir George Rainey ought to leave no stone unturned to concede it. Mr. Chaganlal P. Nanavaty, known by the affectionate soubriquet of the Chikalwadi Napoleon, in speaking on the resolution of the day cordially endorsed the sentiments of the Chairman, and the resolution was unanimously carried amid deafening cheers.

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From an ecstatic review of Mr. K. F. Nariman in the "Herald":—

"Even from the start of his career he never confined to his profession alone, but participated in all movements of importance and contributed contributions to the Press which were generally of a stinging sarcastic nature." Rather, rather, when did the writer write this classic writing?

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As soon as the Nariman Number of the "Herald" was issued, Mr. Balubhai T. Desai was heard to make the demand over the telephone, "My Number, please."

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Referring to his proposed tour to Europe, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar said "he was going only to recoup his health and not on any political mission. If any emergency were to arise, he would stay here. Anyhow he would be back in India before the Simon Commission arrives." Messrs. Chamanlal and Goswami also are believed to have given equally heartening assurance. They are all hot on the "mass movement" for which Mr. Iyengar has been pleading.

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Count Keyserling, speaking in New York on "Marriage", referred to "the tuning-up of the instruments before the symphony is played." That is exactly the undertaking America has embarked upon in improvising "marriages on approval."

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From the prose poems of the Free Press of India (duly edited and published by the "Herald"):—

"Lahore, April 19.

"Following thunder and sandstorms, which dimmed the tormenting sun, a pleasant shower of rain last night drenched the city which was burning hot these days. Some low-lying places were temporarily flooded and the temperature came down sharply. Leaden sky still portends the rain." Next part follows immediately.

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Policeman, lecturing small urchin: When you see a boy loafing around street corners, what do you suppose he will be when he grows up?

Small urchin: A policeman. I expect.

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